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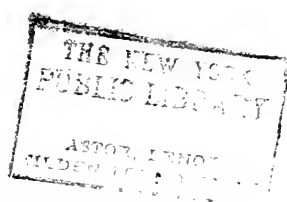
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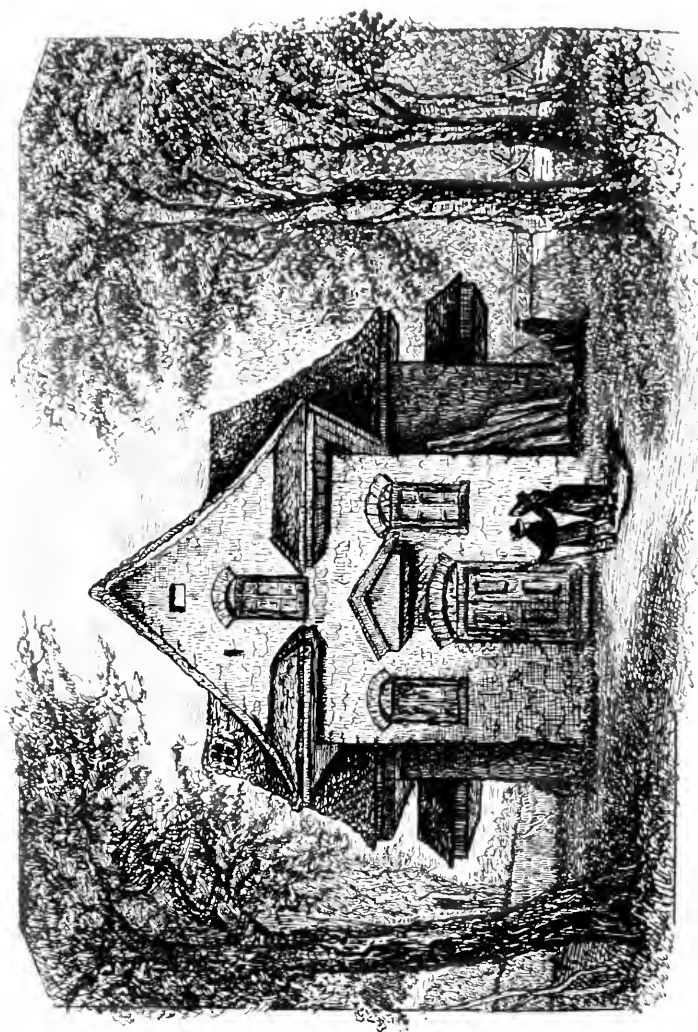
-----Edwin Charles Hill-----
May 29, 1922.



Historical
A & I

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First Quaker Meeting House

The cover is framed by an elaborate, classical-style border. At the top, three circular portraits are set within decorative frames: a man in a suit on the left, a man in 18th-century attire in the center, and a man in 17th-century attire on the right. The border is adorned with intricate carvings, including acanthus leaves, scrolls, and small figures. At the bottom, two more circular portraits are featured: a man on the left and a bearded man on the right. The central text is enclosed within a large, arched frame that resembles a classical archway supported by columns. The background of the central panel depicts a scene with figures in a landscape, possibly a historical event or a mythological scene.

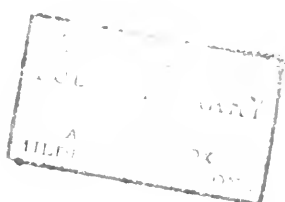
THE HISTORICAL REGISTER

Edited by
Edwin Charles Hill

PEOPLE PLACES EVENTS

NEW YORK

LONDON



The
Historical Register

A RECORD OF PEOPLE
PLACES AND EVENTS
IN AMERICAN HISTORY

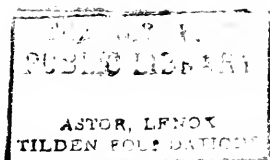
I L L U S T R A T E D

NEW YORK
EDWIN C. HILL
1921

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LARGE PAPER EDITION





SIGNING OF THE MAYFLOW COMPACT

The Mayflower Compact

From Bradford's History of Plymouth Plantation



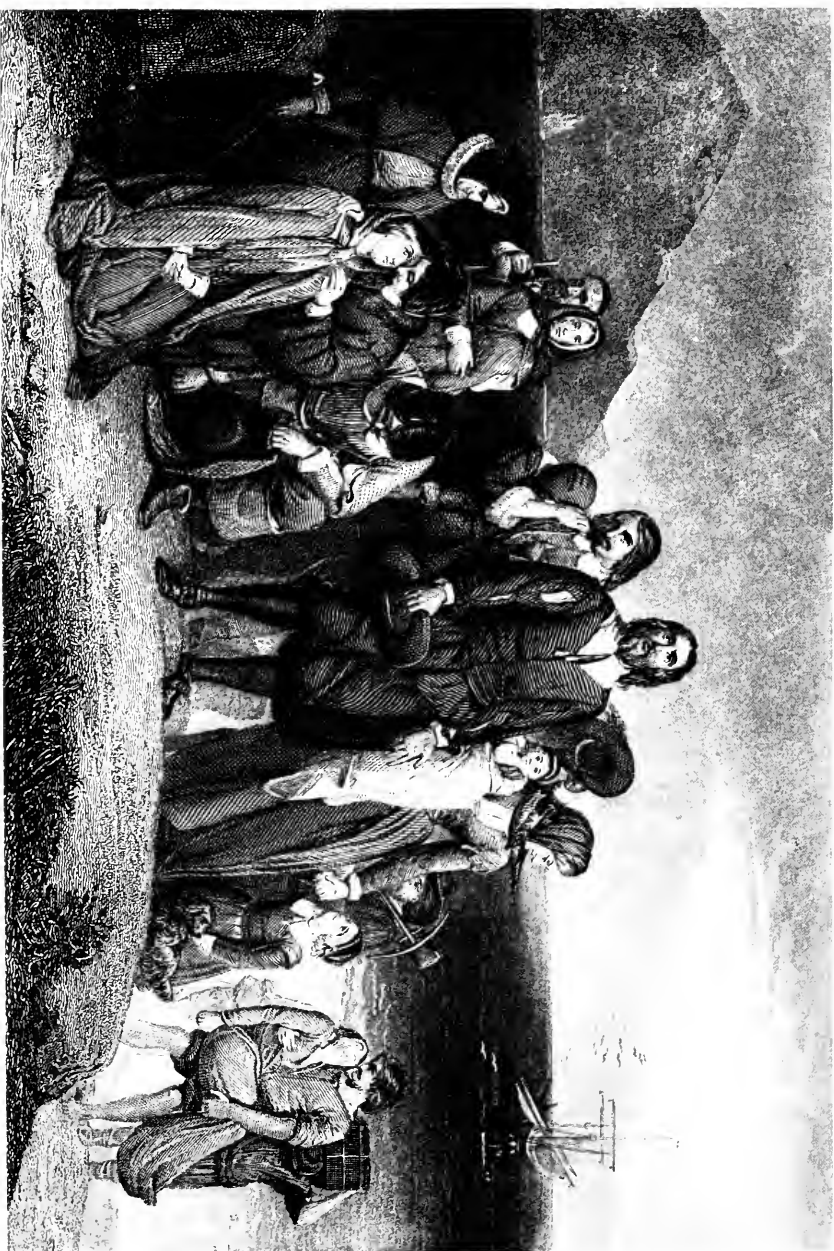
THE rest of this history (if God give me life and opportunity) I shall, for brevity sake, handle by way of annals, noting only the heads of principal things, and passages as they fell in order of time, and may seem to be profitable to know, or to make use of. And this may be as the 2. Book.

I shall a little return back and begin with a combination made by them before they came ashore, being the first foundation of their government in this place; occasioned partly by the discontented and mutinous speeches that some of the strangers amongst them had let fall from them in the ship—That when they came ashore they would use their own liberty, for none had power to command them, the patent they had being for Virginia, and not for New England, which belonged to another Government, with which the Virginia company had nothing to do. And partly that such (54) act by them done (this their condition considered) might be as firm as any patent, and in some respects more sure. The form was as follows:

In the name of God, Amen. We, whose names are underwritten, the loyal subjects of our dread sovereign lord, King James, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, defender of the faith, etc., having undertaken, for the glory of God, and advancement of the Christian faith, and honour of our king and country, a voyage to plant the first colony in the northern parts of Virginia, do, by these presents, solemnly and mutually,

in the presence of God and one of another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil body politic, for our better ordering and preservation, and furtherance of the ends aforesaid; and by virtue hereof to enact, constitute, and frame such just and equal laws, ordinances, acts, constitutions, and offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general good of the colony, unto which we promise all due submission and obedience. In witness whereof we have hereunder subscribed our names, at Cape Cod, the 11th of November, in the year of the reign of our sovereign lord, King James, of England, France and Ireland, the eighteenth, and of Scotland the fifty-fourth. Anno Domini, 1620.

Mr. John Carver	8	John Turner	3
William Bradford	2	Francis Eaton	3
Mr. Edward Winslow	5	James Chilton	3
Mr. William Brewster	6	John Crackston	2
Mr. Isaac Allerton	6	John Billington	4
Captain Miles Standish	2	Moses Fletcher	1
John Howland		John Alden	1
Mr. Stephen Hopkins	8	Mr. Samuel Fuller	2
Edward Tilly	4	Mr. Christopher Martin	4
John Tilly	3	Mr. William Mullins	5
Francis Cook	2	Mr. William White	5
Thomas Rogers	2	Mr. Richard Warren	1
Thomas Tinker	3	John Goodman	1
John Ridgdale	2	Degory Priest	1
Edward Fuller	3	Thomas Williams	1
Gilbert Winslow	1	Richard Gardiner	1
Edmund Margeston	1	John Allerton	1
Peter Brown	1	Thomas English	1



PILGRIMS LANDING

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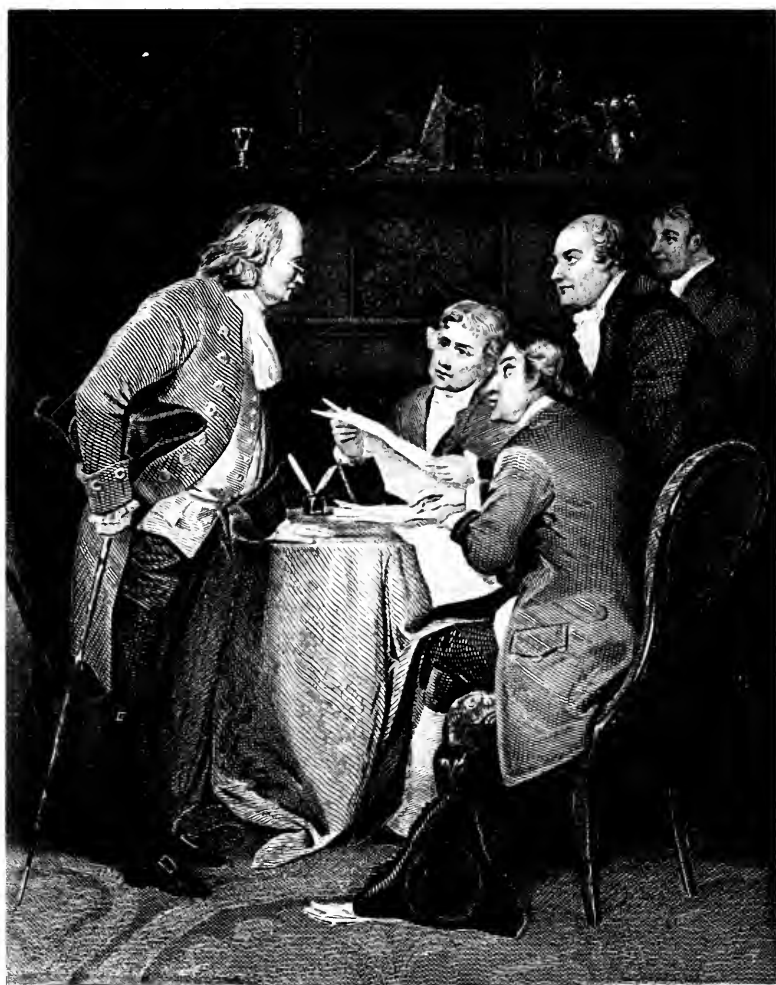
After this they choose, or rather confirmed, Mr. John Carver (a man godly and well-approved amongst them) their Governor for that year. And after they had provided a place for their goods, for common store (which were long in unloading for want of boats, foulness of winter weather and sickness of diverse) and begun some small cottages for their habitation, as time would admit, they met and consulted of laws and orders, both for their civil and military government, as the necessity of their condition did require, still adding there unto as urgent occasion in several times, and as cases did require.

Declaration of Independence

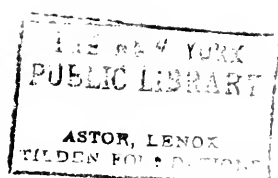


WHEN, in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitles them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Government long established should not be changed for light and transient causes, and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their



DRAFTING THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE



right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our Legislature.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-Citizens taken captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren or to fall themselves by their Hands.

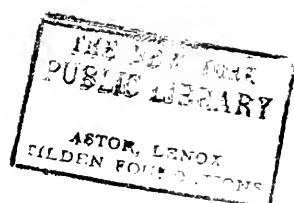
He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated in-

jury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

WE THEREFORE, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be free and independent States: that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved: and that as free and independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.





SIGNING THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

GEORGIA.

BUTTON GWINNETT, Merchant, born in England in 1732, died in Georgia, May 27th, 1777.

LYMAN HALL, Physician, born in Connecticut in 1725, died in Burke County, Georgia, October 19th, 1790.

GEORGE WALTON, Lawyer, born in Frederick County, Virginia, in 1740, died in Augusta, Georgia, February 2nd, 1804.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

EDWARD RUTLEDGE, Lawyer, born in Charleston, South Carolina, November 23rd, 1749, died in Charleston, January 23rd, 1800.

THOMAS HEYWARD, JR., Lawyer, born in St. Luke's Parish, South Carolina, in 1746, died in St. Luke's Parish, March 6th, 1809.

THOMAS LYNCH, JR., Lawyer, born in Prince George Parish, South Carolina, August 5th, 1749, died at sea in 1779.

ARTHUR MIDDLETON, Lawyer, born in Middleton Place, South Carolina, June 26th, 1742, died in Goose Creek, South Carolina, January 1st, 1787.

VIRGINIA.

GEORGE WYTHE, Lawyer, born in Elizabeth City County, Virginia, in 1726, died in Richmond, Virginia, June 8th, 1806.

RICHARD HENRY LEE, Soldier, born in Stratford, Virginia, January 20th, 1732, died in Chantilly, Virginia, June 19th, 1794.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Lawyer, born in Shadwell, Virginia, April 2nd, 1743, died in Monticello, Virginia, July 4th, 1826.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, Farmer, born in Berkeley, Virginia, about 1740, died in April, 1791.

THOMAS NELSON, JR., Statesman, born in Yorktown, Virginia, December 26th, 1738, died in Hanover County, Virginia, January 4th, 1789.

FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE, Farmer, born in Stratford, Virginia, October 14th, 1734, died in Richmond, Virginia, April 3rd, 1797.

CARTER BRAXTON, Planter, born in Newington, Virginia, September 10th, 1736, died in Richmond, Virginia, October 10th, 1797.

DELAWARE.

CAESAR RODNEY, General, born in Dover, Delaware, October 7th, 1728, died in Dover, June 29th, 1784.

GEORGE READ, Lawyer, born in Cecil County, Maryland, September 17th, 1733, died in Newcastle, Delaware, September 21st, 1798.

THOMAS McKEAN, Lawyer, born in New London, Pennsylvania, March 19th, 1734, died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 24th, 1817.

NEW JERSEY.

RICHARD STOCKTON, Lawyer, born near Princeton, New Jersey, October 1st, 1730, died at his birthplace, February 28th, 1781.

JOHN WITHERSPOON, Minister, born in Gifford, Haddingtonshire, Scotland, February 5th, 1722, died near Princeton, New Jersey, September 15th, 1794.

FRANCIS HOPKINSON, Lawyer, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 21st, 1737, died May 9th, 1791.

JOHN HART, Farmer, born in Hopewell, New Jersey, in 1708, died in Hopewell, in 1780.

ABRAHAM CLARK, Lawyer, born in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, February 15th, 1726, died in Rahway, New Jersey, September 15th, 1794.

NORTH CAROLINA.

WILLIAM HOOPER, Lawyer, born in Boston, Massachusetts, June 17th, 1742, died in Hillsborough, North Carolina, in October, 1790.

JOSEPH HEWES, Lawyer, born in Kingston, New Jersey, in 1730, died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 10th, 1779.

JOHN PENN, Lawyer, born in Carolina County, Virginia, May 17th, 1741, died in North Carolina, in September, 1788.

MARYLAND.

SAMUEL CHASE, Lawyer, born in Somerset County, Maryland, April 17th, 1741, died June 19th, 1811.

WILLIAM PACA, Lawyer, born in Wyehall, Maryland, October 31st, 1740, died in Wyehall in 1799.

THOMAS STONE, Lawyer, born in Charles County, Maryland, in 1743; died in Alexandria, Virginia, October 5th, 1787.

CHARLES CARROLL of Carrollton, Lawyer, born in Annapolis, Maryland, September 20th, 1737; died in Baltimore, Maryland, November 14th, 1832.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ROBERT MORRIS, Merchant, born in Liverpool, England, January 20th, 1734, died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 8th, 1806.

BENJAMIN RUSH, Physician, born in Byberry Township, Pennsylvania, December 24th, 1745, died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 19th, 1813.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Printer, born in Boston, Massachusetts, January 17th, 1706, died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 17th, 1790.

JOHN MORTON, Surveyor, born in Ridley, Pennsylvania, in 1724, died in Chester County, Pennsylvania, in April, 1777.

GEORGE CLYMER, Merchant, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 24th, 1739, died in Morrisville, Pennsylvania, January 23rd, 1813.

JAMES SMITH, Lawyer, born in Ireland, about 1720, died in York, Pennsylvania, July 11th, 1806.

GEORGE TAYLOR, Physician, born in Ireland, in 1716, died in Easton, Pennsylvania, February 23rd, 1781.

JAMES WILSON, Lawyer, born near St. Andrews, Scotland, September 14th, 1742, died in Edenton, North Carolina, August 28th, 1798.

GEORGE ROSS, Lawyer, born in Newcastle, Delaware, in 1730, died in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in July, 1779.

NEW YORK.

WILLIAM FLOYD, Farmer, born in Brookhaven, New York, December 17th, 1734, died in Weston, New York, August 4th, 1821.

PHILIP LIVINGSTON, Merchant, born in Albany, New York, January 15th, 1716, died in York, Pennsylvania, June 12th, 1778.

FRANCIS LEWIS, Merchant, born in Llandaff, Wales, in March, 1713, died in New York City, December 19th, 1803.

LEWIS MORRIS, Farmer, born in Morrisania, New York, in 1726, died in Morrisania, January 22nd, 1798.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

JOSIAH BARTLETT, Physician, born in Amesbury, Massachusetts, November 21st, 1729, died in New Hampshire, May 19th, 1795.

WILLIAM WHIPPLE, Sailor, born in Kittery, Maine, January 14th, 1730, died in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, November 28th, 1785.

MATTHEW THORNTON, Physician, born in Ireland

about 1714, died in Newburyport, Massachusetts, June 24th, 1803.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY

JOHN HANCOCK, Merchant, born in Quincy, Massachusetts, January 12th, 1737, died in Quincy, October 8th, 1793.

SAMUEL ADAMS, Merchant, born in Boston, Massachusetts, September 27th, 1722, died in Boston, October 2nd, 1803.

JOHN ADAMS, Lawyer, born in Braintree, Massachusetts, October 31st, 1735, died in Braintree, July 4th, 1826.

ROBERT TREAT PAINE, Lawyer, born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 11th, 1731, died in Boston, May 11th, 1814.

ELBRIDGE GERRY, Merchant, born in Marblehead, Massachusetts, July 17th, 1744, died in Washington, D. C., November 23rd, 1814.

RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE, ETC.

STEPHEN HOPKINS, Farmer, born in Scituate, Rhode Island, March 7th, 1707, died in Providence, July 13th, 1785.

WILLIAM ELLERY, Lawyer, born in Newport, Rhode Island, December 22nd, 1727, died in Newport, February 15th, 1820.

CONNECTICUT.

ROGER SHERMAN, Shoemaker, born in Newton, Massachusetts, April 19th, 1721, died in New Haven, Connecticut, July 23rd, 1793.

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, Lawyer, born in Windham, Connecticut, July 3rd, 1731, died in Norwich, Connecticut, January 5th, 1796.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Statesman, born in Lebanon,

Connecticut, April 18th, 1731, died in Lebanon, August 2nd, 1811.

OLIVER WALCOTT, Physician, born in Windsor, Connecticut, November 26th, 1726, died in Litchfield, Connecticut, December 1st, 1797.

Unanimously adopted in Congress, July 4th, 1776, at Philadelphia.

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Theodore Roosevelt

Theodore Roosevelt



THEODORE ROOSEVELT was born in New York City, October 27th, 1858; son of Theodore and Martha (Bulloch) Roosevelt, a descendant in a direct line from Claes Martenszen and Janetje (Thomas) Van Roosevelt, who came to New Amsterdam from Holland about 1649. Nicholas van Roosevelt was a City Father just before George Washington was born. Jacobus I. Roosevelt was a commissary to the Continental Army during the Revolution. Theodore Roosevelt's father was an alderman, an assemblyman, a representative, and a Supreme Court justice; one of the founders of the Union League Club, the Orthopaedic Hospital, the Children's Aid Society and altogether the founder of the Newsboys' Lodging House.

Theodore was graduated from Harvard in 1880, and became a student in the New York Law School. He was a Republican member of the New York assembly, 1882, 1883, and 1884; was candidate of his party for speaker of the assembly in 1884; chairman of the committee on cities, and of a special committee known as the Roosevelt Investigating Committee. He supported the civil service reform and introduced bills which became laws affecting the government of New York City, and especially the patronage exercised by the sheriff, county clerk and register, which greatly reformed the conduct of their respective offices. He was a delegate to the Republican State Convention of 1884; delegate-at-large from New York and chairman of the New York delegation to the Republican National Convention that met at Chicago June 3rd, 1884.

He refused two nominations to Congress, and purchased the Elk Horn and the Chimney Butte Ranches at Medora on the Little Missouri River in North Dakota, where he lived, 1884-86. He was a member of the New York State militia, 1884-88, serving in the 8th regiment, N.G.S.N.Y., as lieutenant, and for three years as captain.

He was the unsuccessful Republican candidate for mayor of New York City in 1886, when Abram S. Hewitt was elected. In May, 1889, he was appointed on the United States civil service commission in Washington, D.C., by President Harrison and served as president of the commission. He was continued in office by President Cleveland, but resigned in May, 1895, to accept the position of police commissioner of New York City in the administration of Mayor Strong. He was president of the bi-partisan board, 1895-97. He was appointed assistant secretary of the United States navy in April, 1897, by President McKinley, and on the declaration of the war with Spain in April, 1898, he resigned to recruit the 1st U.S.V. cavalry, a regiment of "Rough Riders" made up mostly of his acquaintances on the Western Plains, including cowboys and miners, with some members of the college athletic clubs of New York and Boston—men who could ride, shoot and live in the open. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, May 6th, 1898, and was promoted to the rank of colonel after the battle of La Quassina, San Juan, when Colonel Leonard Wood was promoted brigadier-general and assigned to the governorship of Sanitago.

When the war closed the Republican party of his native State nominated him their candidate for governor and he was elected over Van Wyck, Democrat, Kline, Prohibitionist, Hanford, Social Labor, and Bacon, Citizen's

ticket, by a plurality of 17,786 votes in a total vote of 1,343,968. He served as governor of New York, 1899-1900. His administration as governor was conspicuous in his thorough work in reforming the canal boards; instituting an improved system of civil service, including the adoption of the merit system in county offices, and in calling an extra session of the legislature to secure the passage of a bill he had recommended at the general session, taking as real estate the value of railroads and other franchises to use public streets, in spite of the protests of corporations and Republican leaders.

He was nominated Vice-President of the United States by the Republican National Convention that met at Philadelphia, June, 1900, where he was forced by the demands of the Western delegates to accept the nomination with William McKinley for President, and he was elected November 6th, 1900. He was sworn into office as the twenty-sixth President of the United States, September 14th, 1901, by reason of the assassination of President McKinley. Theodore Roosevelt at the time was forty-three years old, the youngest man in the history of the United States to have attained the chief magistracy of the government. He reappointed the entire cabinet of President McKinley as it existed at the time of his death, and he announced that it should be his purpose to carry out absolutely unbroken the political policies of his predecessor.

The cabinet with the changes was as follows: John Hay, of the District of Columbia, secretary of State; Lyman J. Gage, of Illinois, secretary of the treasury, who resigned in 1902, and was succeeded by Leslie M. Shaw, of Iowa; Elihu Root, of New York, secretary of war; Ethan A. Hitchcock, of Missouri, secretary of the interior;

John D. Long, of Massachusetts, secretary of the navy, who resigned in 1902, and was succeeded by William H. Moody, of Massachusetts; James Wilson, of Iowa, secretary of agriculture; Charles Emery Smith, of Pennsylvania, postmaster-general, who resigned in 1902, and was succeeded by Henry C. Payne, of Wisconsin; Philander C. Knox, of Pennsylvania, as attorney-general, and George Bruce Cortelyou, of New York, secretary of commerce and agriculture, an executive department newly created by Congress in February, 1903, Cortelyou taking the oath of office February 18th.

The diplomatic representatives continued from McKinley's administration, were: Joseph H. Choate, of New York, ambassador to Great Britain; Horace Porter, of New York, ambassador to France; Robert S. McCormick, of Illinois, minister to Austria until January 8th, 1903, when he was transferred as ambassador to Russia; Charlemagne Tower, of Philadelphia, ambassador to Russia, transferred January 8th, 1903, to Germany; Andrew D. White, of New York, ambassador to Germany, who resigned December, 1902; George von L. Meyer, of Massachusetts, ambassador to Italy, and Bellamy Storer, of Ohio, minister to Spain, transferred December, 1902, to Austria as ambassador and being succeeded at Madrid, Spain, by Arthur Sherburne Hardy, late United States envoy to Switzerland. A vacancy occurred on the bench of the United States Supreme Court by the resignation of Associate Justice Horace Gray, and on August 11th, 1902, the President appointed Oliver Wendel Holmes, of Massachusetts, and on the resignation of Associate Justice George Shiras, Jr., in 1903, he appointed Judge William R. Day, of the United States circuit court.

His first message to Congress followed the line of

policy foreshadowed in McKinley's last speech at Buffalo, and as President, he made extended journeys through the various States, the welcome extended to him being alike generous and universal in New England and in the Southern States. No President who had reached the office through the Vice-Presidency began his administration under better auspices or with less of partisan opposition and criticism. His action in reference to the coal strike of 1902 restored order and secured a return of the miners to their work, and at the same time made the working men feel that their cause had not suffered from his counsel. In the complications arising from the Venezuela difficulties in 1902-03, he maintained the Monroe Doctrine in all negotiations with the European powers interested, and was honored by the government of Venezuela in being named as an acceptable arbitrator, which duty he gracefully avoided by proposing the Hague tribunal as the proper means for arriving at a peaceful solution. Later when the European powers involved objected to appearing before the Hague court, they unanimously suggested the President of the United States as a more satisfactory arbitrator, a position which he declined, and United States Consul Bowen arranged the term of settlement. When the United States Senate failed to act upon the treaties providing for an Isthmian canal, and for reciprocity with Cuba, President Roosevelt called an extra session of the senate, and the treaties were ratified, March 5th, 1903. In November, 1903, he recognized the new Republic of Panama immediately on its secession from Colombia.

In the National Convention in 1904 he was nominated for President, and in the November election the Roosevelt and Fairbanks electors received 7,623,486 votes to

5,077,911 for the Parker and Davis electors, and the popular votes for the minority candidates standing as follows: Debs and Hanford, Socialist, receiving 402,283 votes; Swallow and Carroll, Prohibition, 258,536 votes; Watson and Tibbles, People's, 117,183 votes, and Corrigan and Cox, Social Labor, 31,249 votes. The electoral vote stood 336 for Roosevelt and Fairbanks and 140 for Parker and Davis. The successful Republican candidates were inaugurated March 4th, 1905. The changes in his cabinet were as follows: On February 21st, 1904, William H. Taft, to succeed Elihu Root as secretary of war; July 1st, William H. Moody was transferred to the office of attorney-general, to succeed Philander C. Knox; Paul Morton was made secretary of the navy, and Victor H. Metcalf became secretary of commerce and labor. Postmaster-General Payne died October 10th, and Robert J. Wynne filled out his term. John Hay died July 1st, 1905, and Elihu Root succeeded him as secretary of State; George Cortelyou was made postmaster-general and Charles J. Bonaparte, secretary of the navy. In 1906 Oscar S. Straus became secretary of commerce and labor; Victor H. Metcalf, secretary of the navy; and Charles J. Bonaparte, attorney-general. In 1907 George B. Cortelyou was appointed secretary of the treasury; George von L. Meyer, postmaster-general, and James R. Garfield, secretary of the interior. In 1908 Truman H. Newberry became secretary of the navy and Luke E. Wright, secretary of war, and in 1909 Robert Bacon became secretary of State.

The following changes were made in the diplomatic representatives: In 1905 Whitelaw Reid became ambassador to Great Britain; Henry White, ambassador to Italy; Robert S. McCormick, ambassador to France, and

George von L. Meyer, transferred to Russia. In 1906 Charles S. Francis became ambassador to Austria and Austria-Hungary, and William M. Collier, ambassador to Spain. In 1907 John W. Riddle became ambassador to Russia; Henry White, ambassador to France; David J. Hill, ambassador to Germany, and Lloyd Griscom, ambassador to Italy. In 1903 the President appointed William B. Day justice of the United States Supreme Court, and in 1906 William R. Moody, justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Early in 1905 it became evident to the President that a further continuation of the war between Japan and Russia was undesired by either country. He sent identical notes to the two powers, proposing that they should meet, through their representatives, to see if peace could not be made directly between them. He offered to act as an intermediary in bringing about such a meeting. Each assented to the President's proposal, and the representatives of the two nations finally met at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He assumed the responsibility of advising each nation as to the terms which ought to be accepted and agreed upon, and he succeeded in getting them to agree, in recognition of which the Board of Directors of the Nobel Institute of Stockholm conferred upon him in 1906 the Nobel Peace Prize.

The President in his message of December, 1905, said, that under no circumstances would the United States use the Monroe Doctrine as a cloak for territorial aggression, nor should it be used by any nation on this continent as a shield to protect it from the consequences of its own misdeeds against foreign nations, but that the punishment by the foreign nation must not take the form of territorial occupation; that it would be inadvisable to

permit a foreign government to take possession, even temporarily, of the custom houses of an American republic, and hence the United States might have to intervene to bring about some arrangement under which the obligation would be met; that this would be the only possible way to insure against a clash with some foreign power, and that this position is in the interest of peace as well as in the interest of justice. When Germany started to take advantage of the difficulties in Venezuela the affair culminated in the despatch of Dewey and the fleet to the Caribbean, the withdrawal of England at once, and the agreement of Germany to the reference of all subjects of difference to arbitration.

President Roosevelt's administration was marked by the inauguration of great works of public improvement, notably the Panama Canal; by measures for the orderly government and advancement of the people of our insular possessions, by the prosecution of faithless officials, the curbing of law-breaking corporations, the making of laws for proper inspection of the packing and meat-dressing industries, the prevention of frauds and impurities in food products and other salutary measures. The following is a list of other large matters inaugurated in response to the President's initiative: The Dolliver-Hepburn railroad act; the extension of forest reserve; the National irrigation act; the improvement of waterways and the reservation of water power sites; the employers' liability act; the safety appliance act; the regulation of railroad employees' hours of labor; the establishment of the department of commerce and labor; the navy doubled in tonnage and greatly increased in efficiency; the battle-ship fleet sent around the world; the State militia brought into co-ordination with the army; the development of civil

self-government in insular possessions; the second intervention in Cuba; Cuba restored to the Cubans; the finances of Santo Domingo adjusted; the Alaska boundary disputes settled; the reorganization of the consular service; the government upheld in the Northern Securities decision; the conviction of post-office graftors and public land thieves; the investigation of the sugar trust customs frauds and resulting prosecutions; suits begun against the Standard Oil and tobacco companies and other corporations for violation of the Sherman anti-trust act; corporations forbidden to contribute to political campaign funds; the door of China kept open to American commerce; diplomatic entanglements created by the Pacific Coast prejudice against Japanese immigration avoided; twenty-four treaties of general arbitration negotiated; interest bearing debt reduced by more than \$90,000,000; the annual conference of governors of States inaugurated; and the movement for conservation of natural resources and for the improvement of conditions of country inaugurated. The President created four commissions—the commission on public lands, the commission on inland waterways, the commission on country life and the commission on National conservation.

When Roosevelt got the Panama Canal for the United States, he said: "My political enemies have always expressed deep concern over the way I acquired the territory to build the Panama Canal, but I notice that there has never been a proposal to return it." Again he wrote: "The most important factor in getting the right spirit in my administration, next to the insistence upon courage, honesty and a genuine democracy of desire to serve the plain people, was my insistence upon the theory that the executive power was limited only by specific restrictions

and prohibitions appearing in the Constitution or imposed by the Congress under its constitutional powers. My view was that every executive officer, and above all every executive officer in high position, was a steward of the people, bound actively and affirmatively to do all he could for the people, and not to content himself with the negative merit of keeping his talents undamaged in a napkin. I declined to adopt the view that what was imperatively necessary for the nation could not be done by the President unless he could find some specific authorization to do it."

Theodore Roosevelt, immediately after turning over the administration to his successor, William Taft, sailed, on March 23rd, 1909, from New York for Africa in charge of a scientific expedition sent out by the Smithsonian Institution to collect birds, mammals, reptiles and plants, but especially specimens of big game, for the National Museum at Washington. When he returned to civilization from the African jungles he delivered a series of addresses. The first was at the American Mission in Khartoum, on March 16th, 1910; the second on "Law and Order in Egypt," before the National University in Cairo, March 28th, 1910; the third, on "Citizenship in a Republic," was delivered at the Sorbonne, in Paris, April 23rd, 1910. He delivered another address before the Nobel Prize Committee, at Christiania, Norway, on May 5th, 1910, and another on the same day at Christiania on "The Colonial Policy of the United States." The sixth address, "The World Movement," was delivered at Berlin a week later, and the seventh, "The Condition of Success," at the Cambridge Union, England, May 26th. The eighth address was delivered at the Guildhall, in London, May 31st, 1910, and was on "British Rule in Africa." It has

been said that as a result of that address Kitchener was sent to Egypt. The speech made a tremendous sensation at the time, and was severely criticized in the English press as being an unwarrantable meddling in the affairs of Great Britain, but Sir Edward Grey stated in Parliament that the address was shown to him before it was delivered and was approved by him. The ninth and last of the series was on "Biological Analogies in History," and was delivered at Oxford, June 7th, 1910. It was the Romanes Lecture, and before it was delivered Theodore Roosevelt had conferred upon him the highest honorary degree Oxford University could give. His journey through Europe was in the nature of a royal progress, and he was received on every hand with great acclaim. He reached New York, June 18th, 1910, and received a wonderful welcome.

He was the special ambassador of the United States at the funeral of King Edward VII. in 1910. He was defeated for President as candidate of the National Progressive Party, of which he was founder, and while the campaign was going on he was shot by a crank named John Schrank just as he was going to deliver a speech in the Auditorium in Milwaukee. In 1912, he visited South America, delivered lectures before universities and learned societies in 1913, and went to Brazil at the head of an exploring party and made extensive discoveries, including a river named for him, in 1914. He was nominated as President by the National Progressive Party, but refused and supported Charles Evans Hughes, the Republican candidate, in 1916. Roosevelt offered to raise an army division when this country declared war on Germany. He was vigorous in denouncing pacifism and continually worked for wholehearted support of the war.

He was active as lecturer and publicist, and also took vigorous part in the national and local elections. He was the author of: "History of the Naval War of 1812," (1882) "Essays on Practical Politics" (1888); "Winning of the West," 5 vols. (1889-96); "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman" (1885); "Life of Thomas Hart Benton" (1886); "Life of Gouverneur Morris" (1887); "Ranch Life and Hunting Trail" (1888); "History of New York" (1890); "The Wilderness Hunter" (1892); "Hunting in Many Lands" (1895); "Hero Tales From American History" (1895); "Trail and Camp Fire" (1896); "American Ideals and Other Essays" (1897); "The Rough Riders" (1899); "Life of Oliver Cromwell" (1900); "The Strenuous Life" (1900); "The Deer Family" (1902); "Outdoor Pastimes of an American Hunter" (1906); "Good Hunting" (1907); "True Americanism" (1910); "African and European Addresses" (1910); "African Game Trails" (1910); "The New Nationalism" (1910); "Realizable Ideals" (the Earl Lectures) (1912); "Conservation of Womanhood and Childhood" (1912); "History as Literature and Other Essays" (1913); "Theodore Roosevelt, an Autobiography" (1913); "Life Histories of African Game Animals," 2 vols. (1914); "Through the Brazilian Wilderness" (1914); "America and the World War" (1915); "A Booklover's Holidays in the Open" (1916); "Fear God and Take Your Own Part" (1916); "Foes of Our Own Household" (1917); "National Strength and International Duty" (Stafford Little Lectures) (1917); "The Great Adventure" (1918).

He was a member of the Columbia Historical Society, to which he contributed papers on the Dutch Colonies of New Amsterdam; the National Geographic Society; the

Union League Club and the Century Association of New York City; the Anthropological Society of Washington, the American Museum of Natural History, of which he was a trustee, as he was of the State Charities Association, and of the Newsboys' Lodging House. He organized in 1887 and was the first president of the Boone and Crockett Club, whose objects are the hunting of big game, exploration and preservation of game and forests, holding the office until 1896. He instituted, February 2nd, 1899, and was the first commander of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War; and became a member of the Rough Riders' Association, organized in Cuba before the disbandment of the 1st Regiment, U. S. Volunteers Cavalry, and of the National Association of Spanish-American War Veterans, incorporated December 14th, 1899. He was made an honorary member of the Union League Club of Chicago in 1902, and of the Alpine Club of London. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Columbia in 1899, from Yale in October, 1901, and from Harvard in 1902, having been elected a member of the Harvard University Board of Overseers in 1895.

Theodore Roosevelt was twice married. His first wife was Alice Hathaway Lee, a daughter of George Cabot Lee, who died February 14th, 1884. On December 2nd, 1886, he married, in London, Edith Kermit Carow, daughter of Charles Carow. The only child of his first marriage was his daughter Alice, who became the wife of Congressman Nicholas Longworth. The children by his second marriage were Ethel Roosevelt, who became the wife of Dr. Richard T. Derby; Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Kermit, Archie, and Quentin, who was killed in France.

Theodore Roosevelt died January 6th, 1919. He

expounded his own rule and doctrine of life when he wrote: "I wish to preach not the doctrine of ignoble ease, but the doctrine of the strenuous life, the life of toil and effort, of labor and strife; to preach that highest form of success which comes, not to the man who desires mere ease and peace, but to the man who does not shrink from danger, from hardship, or from bitter toil, and who, out of these, wins the splendid ultimate triumph." That is THEODORE ROOSEVELT from the beginning to the end of his public career. He was intense in everything, and in nothing more than in his Americanism.

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Arthur Manning Waite.

Arthur Manning Waitt



ARTHUR MANNING WAITT was born in Boston, Massachusetts, October 24th, 1858; son of Captain Robert Mitchell and Ellen Hinckley Waitt. His sterling character was built on foundations of old New England stock, shaped according to the best New England traditions, amid wholesome associations, into one of the foremost citizens of America.

The name Waite is derived from the old high German wahten. The Waytes were found in England immediately after the Norman Conquest. In A. D. 1075 William the Conqueror gave the earldom, city and castle of Norwich, in England, to Ralf de Walet, who married Emma, sister of Roger, Earl of Hereford, cousin of the Conqueror.

The first of the family in this country, John Waite, came to America in 1638. He was first cousin to Thomas Waite, one of the judges that signed the death warrant of Charles I. in 1649, and later on executed on the scaffold by order of Charles II. The Waite family has produced a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; justices of the highest courts of several States; noted lawyers, physicians, clergymen and educators; an honor roll of more than four hundred of the military heroes of the country; and grandmothers whose blood flowed in the veins of Commodore Perry, General Nathaniel Greene, George William Curtis, Susan B. Anthony, and Sophie Smyth, the founder of Smith College. Mr. Waitt's paternal great grandfather served first as corporal, then as sergeant in Captain Mirah Hamlin's company, in Colonel

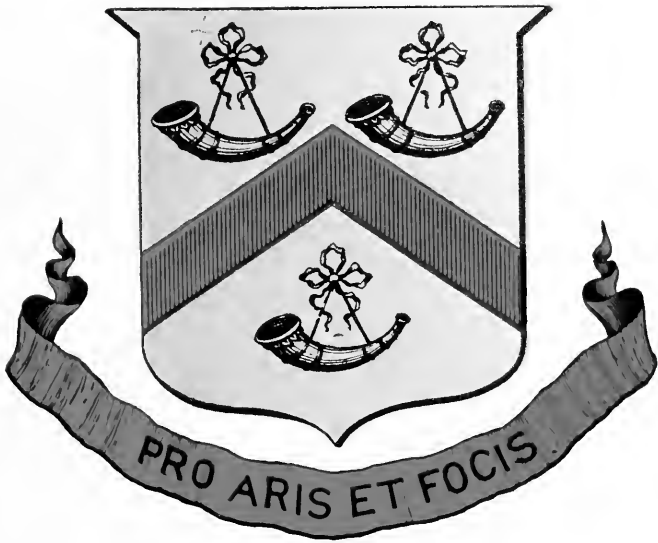
Simeon Cary's regiment in the Revolutionary War. He enlisted February 2nd, 1776.

Arthur M. Waitt on his maternal side was a direct descendant from Thomas Hinckley, who came from England to Scituate with his parents in 1635, and in 1639 removed to Barnstable, Massachusetts, where he soon took an active part in the affairs of the Plymouth colony. He was a deputy in 1645, a representative in 1647, and a magistrate and assistant from 1658-1680. He was deputy governor in 1680 and governor from 1681, except during the administration of Edmund Andros, until the union with the Massachusetts colony in 1692. He was also a commissioner on the central board of the two colonies from 1673-1695, when he became a councillor.

His maternal grandfather, Benjamin Hallett, served in both the Army and Navy in the Revolutionary War. He raised the first Bethel flag in America, and was the founder of the Bethel Chapel in New York and subsequently in Boston. He established the coasting trade between Boston and Albany in 1788, and in 1808 had built the sloop "Ten Sisters," which was long the favorite packet sailing between New York and Boston. When Captain Hallett retired from the sea he transferred his Bethel flag from New York to the Seamen's Chapel, Central Wharf, Boston, from which it floated for many years.

Arthur M. Waitt was educated at the Barnstable, Adams, Phillips and Brimmer Grammar schools; was graduated from the English High School, Boston, in 1875, where he won the Franklin Medal for scholarship; and was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, May 29th, 1879, with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering.

WAYTE



Arthur Manning Waitt

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On August 1st, 1879, he entered the office of the general superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad as a clerk, and a month later became draughtsman in the mechanical engineer's office of the same road, where he remained until February 1st, 1881, when he resigned on account of ill health, as a result of overwork and close confinement, and accepted a position as general sales agent for D. F. Van Liew, of Aurora, Illinois, maker of grain doors and door hangers for freight cars.

After a short time spent on the farm, at Barnstable, recruiting his health, he became draughtsman in the car department, Eastern Railroad, at Salem, Massachusetts, from 1881-82; chief draughtsman, locomotive department, 1882-84; general foreman, car department, 1884-88; assistant master car builder, Boston and Maine Railroad, 1888-89; assistant manager, Pullman Palace Car Company plant, at Pullman, Illinois, February to October, 1889; assistant general master car builder, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, at Cleveland, Ohio, 1889-92; general master car builder, 1892-99; superintendent of motive power and rolling stock of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, with headquarters in New York, from 1899 until he resigned, on April 1st, 1903, to open an office in New York for private practice as consulting engineer.

During his connection with the New York Central Mr. Waitt was a member of the electric traction commission, which planned the electrification of the New York Central. He was associated with Colonel William J. Wilgus in appraising the rolling stock of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and was also a director in the Sprague Safety Control and Signal Corporation.

Mr. Waitt was elected vice-president of the Western Railway Club, Chicago, Illinois, in September, 1892; president of the Central Railroad Club, Buffalo, in January, 1893; president of the Western Railway Club, in September, 1895; president of the American Railway Master Mechanical Association, in June, 1901, and vice-president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, in 1901. On October 24th, 1895, as one of the general officers of the L. S. & M. S. Railroad, Mr. Waitt was an active participant in the then famous high-speed railroad run from Chicago to Buffalo, covering five hundred and ten miles in eight hours, one minute and seven seconds.

After his retirement from the New York Central Railroad Mr. Waitt traveled extensively in Europe and America, studying problems in railroading and electric traction, and on January 1st, 1905, he opened an office in New York City for private practice as consulting engineer. In 1906 he established his home at Sharon, Connecticut, making his estate there very beautiful by his own supervision.

In January, 1916, Mr. Waitt was, by personal signature of President Wilson, made a major in the United States Engineer Reserve Corps. He served in the Legislature in Connecticut, making a splendid record for himself and carrying the unanimous votes of both parties in the House, whenever he brought a bill before its members. His implacable honesty and keen executive energy, together with the true kindness of his rare fine character, drawing the respect and sympathy of everyone who knew him.

He was made chairman of the Prison Committee and of the Committee of the Street Railway System of Con-

necticut, and had worked out a careful plan for improvements of great value when the illness that ended his life so prematurely frustrated his superb energy and activity in this direction. In Sharon, Connecticut, where he was the leader in all public-spirited and civic affairs, he founded the Chamber of Commerce and stood ever ready with practical help and consummate advice at the side of his co-citizens and friends. He believed in the true Bible teachings and followed them all his life with large heartedness. From his first earnings he started to give the tenth part to the needy, and when his untiring work and faithfulness brought to him worldly success, he never ceased in his pledge, and he brought comfort to many a stricken home and heart.

When he entered the United States war service in the Ordnance Department he was indefatigable in his work, organizing and developing the various offices in New York, Detroit and other cities. The enormous amount of work broke his strength, and from September, 1918, to the day of his death, November 10th, 1920, he failed rapidly in health. His mental courage and the sunshine of his genial nature never abated to the last. Untinged by prejudice, his whole happiness was in serving others. He possessed that rare combination of simple virtues and signal achievements which marks the great citizen.

Mr. Waitt married, first, October 20th, 1886, Maud Gleason, and had one son, Weymer Hinckley Waitt; second, April 6th, 1906, Anna Schoeps Milbury, of Breslau, Germany.

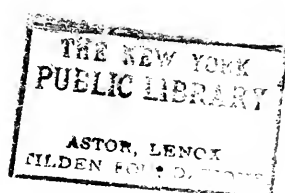
He was a member of the Engineer's Club, Technology Club of New York, Automobile Club of America, Touring Club of France, Honorary Member of the Western, the Central and the St. Louis R. R. Clubs, member

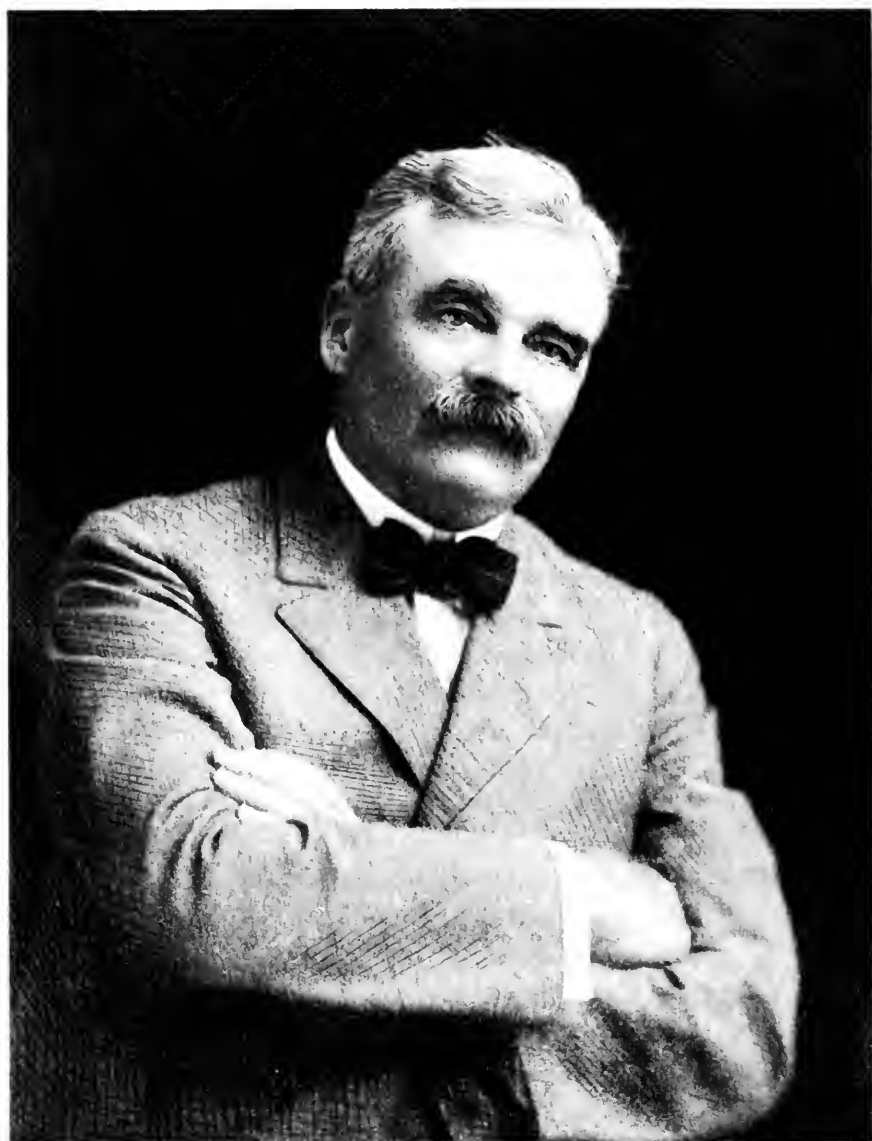
New York Railroad Club, Litchfield County Automobile Club and American Automobile Association, Sharon Golf Club, a member of American Society Mechanical Engineers, American Institute of Electrical Engineers, American Institute Consulting Engineers, honorary member American Railway Master Mechanics' Association, Thirty-second Degree Mason, and a member of the Mystic Shrine. For many years Mr. Waitt had been superintendent of the Sunday school of the First Baptist of Cleveland, Ohio, and a liberal contributor to the Barnstable Baptist Church, where his father had been a member.

Mr. Waitt had obtained several patents covering railway mechanical devices, and was the author of numerous papers on technical matters pertaining to railroad mechanical subjects and was the author of the automobile laws now in force in the State of Connecticut.

Arthur M. Waitt will always live in the memories of those who knew him as a man with the imposing grace of noble self-restraint; a patient, loving, never complaining individual, whose rare graciousness of nature, whose courtly manners, inherited from a long line of God-fearing, splended ancestors, were made still more beautiful through the matchless kindness of his character.

His whole personality, his life are expressed in the three words which his devoted wife had cut in the stone over his last resting place in the quaint old burial ground at Barnstable, Massachusetts, where he sleeps among the Waitts and Hinckleys, a few steps from his ancestor's grave—Governor Thomas F. Hinckley. "HE WAS BE-LOVED."





Joseph Penney

Joseph Bailey



JOSEPH BAILEY was born at Patchogue, New York, November 4th, 1856; son of Edwin and Mary Kiernan Bailey. His father, a prominent builder, was born in Manchester, England, February 18th, 1836, and came to this country with his parents, Joseph and Ann Townley Bailey, in 1848.

Joseph Bailey was educated in his native town, and at the Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York. After leaving college he entered the building business with his father, where he worked in every department, becoming familiar with all details and mastering all operations of the building business. He superintended the building of the breakwater at the mouth of the Patchogue River, and in 1903 the business was incorporated under the name of E. Bailey & Sons. Thereafter branches were established in Islip, Sayville, and Babylon; and the corporation became one of the largest producers of architectural woodwork in the country.

In 1904 Mr. Bailey became interested in properties in Havana, Cuba, and notwithstanding his close application to the management of his business, he was deeply interested in civic affairs and had long taken an active part in the development of the community in which he lived. He organized and was president of the Patchogue Board of Trade, chairman of the War Savings drive, and an active member of the Liberty Loan Committee. He became president of the Union Savings Bank and he devoted himself with his characteristic thoroughness and energy to the welfare of the bank. Thoroughly conversant with

the soundest financial principles and enjoying the very fullest confidence of the public, the institution was at once placed upon a course of assured prosperity.

He was also a director of the Citizens' Trust Company and was a member of the executive committee of the New York State Waterways Association. He was one of the New York commissioners authorized to negotiate with the engineers of the U. S. Army to locate the route of the proposed waterway along the south shore of Long Island to connect Peconic and Jamaica Bays. The State authorized an appropriation of \$995,000.00 to provide a right-of-way therefor. Mr. Bailey did much to promote that worthy project.

He was a member of many clubs which included the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn and the Belleport Yacht Club; the South Side Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Suwasset Chapter, R. A. M.; Patchogue Commandery, Knights Templar and Kismet Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Bailey spoke French, Spanish and German fluently, which assisted him very materially in studying European methods during his frequent visits abroad. He also traveled extensively in South America.

Mr. Bailey was the owner of the sailing yachts "Doris" and "Iris" and a speed motorboat, and was also a great lover of horses.

Mr. Bailey married, November 21st, 1883, Lillie Belle, daughter of George Washington and Georgianna Rogers Robinson, of East Patchogue, New York, a descendant of the Reverend John Robinson, pastor of the "Pilgrims," and Thomas Rogers, who came over on the "Mayflower." Mr. and Mrs. Bailey had four children, Anna Gertrude and Ella Katharine Bailey, who survive,

and Joseph Edwin and Richard Joseph Bailey, deceased.

Mr. Bailey died January 30th, 1920. He was a man of great intellectual power. His well-molded and equipped mind, with its sagacity, far-sightedness and sound judgment was the foundation upon which he built his career; but he produced results, because he used those mental powers with indefatigable industry, and because he possessed in large degree those other qualities which are the necessary concomitant of all greater success, aggressiveness, indomitable courage, abundant common sense, and a stable character. He had a talent for affairs—in all things he was essentially practical. He had a keen judgment of men and unusual skill in handling them for the accomplishment of large endeavors. He was a man, too, of great imagination, and while he possessed to a marked degree the characteristics essential to the making of the broad, successful man he was, his democracy was his outstanding trait. Affable and genial in conversation, frank and abiding as a friend, thorough in research and reading, tireless as a worker for the welfare of others, his straightforward and sympathetic manner made him the best of companions to young or old, learned or unlearned, humble citizen or statesman. He represented the finest type of Nature's gentleman.

Henry Augustus Coit Taylor



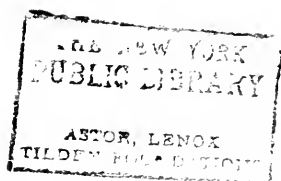
ENRY AUGUSTUS COIT TAYLOR was born in New York City, January 19th, 1841; son of Moses Taylor and Catherine Ann Wilson. He was one of the distinguished members of a family that has been prominent in the social and business life of New York for nearly two centuries.

The first of the family in America, Moses Taylor, became a citizen of New York in 1738, and shortly after his arrival from England leased from Bernardus Smith the premises at the corner of Pearl Street and Maiden Lane, facing the old Fly Market, which extended from Pearl Street along Maiden Lane to the East River. In 1750 he removed to a house fronting the Old Slip Market, and known by the sign of The Cat and Kettle; this was but temporary, and at the close of 1751 he returned to Maiden Lane. He was one of the leading merchants of his day. He was enrolled, February 8th, 1738, as a private soldier in Captain Cornelius Van Horne's Company of Militia; was admitted to the freedom of the city of New York "by payment" September 13th, 1738, and was constable of the "Dock Ward" in 1760.

His son, Moses Taylor, was born in New York City, December 28th, 1739, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth Bloom Alstyne. He was admitted to the freedom of the city, October 1st, 1765, "by registry," and served in the American Army during the Revolution from 1777 to 1784, in the Orange County Militia. During the occupation of New York City by the British, 1776-1783, Mr. Taylor removed with his family to Tappan, New York, but returned after evacuation.



Messers



Jacob Bloom Taylor, son of Moses II., was born in Tappan, New York, March 13th, 1778. He married, May 1st, 1802, Martha Mary, daughter of Samuel Brandt and Judith, the only daughter of Samuel Burdet and Sarah Van Verst. Early in his manhood he joined the Old Republican or Jeffersonian Party, and in 1817 he became assistant alderman for the Eighth Ward; the following year he was appointed State Prison Inspector and became the alderman of the Eighth Ward. In 1825 he was made alderman of the Ninth Ward; he was known generally as "Alderman Taylor," having served nine years in office. The members of the Board of Aldermen at the time included: Philip Hone (Mr. Taylor's cousin), John Agnew, William H. Ireland, George Zabriske, William Thorn, Gerald de Peyster and John H. Peters.

In 1828 Mr. Taylor became associated with John Jacob Astor, and took complete charge of his large real estate holdings in the city of New York. Mr. Taylor was an ardent advocate and worker for the elevation of Henry Clay to the Presidency.

His son, Moses Taylor IV., was born January 11th, 1806, at Broadway and Morris Street, New York. He married, August 1st, 1831, Catherine Ann, daughter of John and Catherine de la Mater Wilson.

He was educated by private tutors, and at the age of fifteen entered the employ of John D. Brown, a merchant, as clerk, and the following year became connected with the shipping firm of G. G. & S. S. Howland, where he continued ten years.

With his keen insight and close application to details he soon mastered all the intricacies and methods of the shipping world. At the expiration of his term he declined the proffered partnership with the Howlands and began

his career as a shipping merchant at No. 44 South Street, New York. In the great fire of December 16th-17th, 1835, he was burned out and lost the accumulation of years. The following day he opened an office in the basement of his dwelling at No. 4 Morris Street, and again entered upon a career of remarkable success and prosperity. He concentrated his efforts principally in the development of the Cuban trade.

He became a great factor in the financial affairs of the country; was made president of the National City Bank, and during the Civil War was a frequent adviser of President Lincoln, and a member of the United States Southern Commission. He was offered the Treasury portfolio after Chase resigned, but declined. He seldom held official position, but was largely responsible for the success attained by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the Consolidated Gas Company, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, and many other railway and financial institutions. His monumental business and banking methods profoundly affected the world's industry, and is one of those distinctive and epochal contributions to the progress of civilization.

His son, Henry Augustus Coit Taylor, was graduated from Columbia College in 1861, later becoming a partner in the firm of Moses Taylor & Company. While not engaged actively in business for many years, Mr. H. A. C. Taylor maintained close relations with a number of important corporations. He was a director and vice-president of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company, and a director of the National City Bank, with which his nephew, the late Moses Taylor Pyne, held similar relations. He was a director of the Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad, and of the Newport Trust Com-

pany of Newport, Rhode Island, where he had a summer home. He also was a trustee of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, and a member of the Board of Managers of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

He was one of the founders and governors of the Metropolitan Club, and a member of the Union, Knickerbocker, Tuxedo, New York Yacht and University Clubs, the Downtown Association, Hope Club, of Providence, Rhode Island, the Newport Casino, Newport Century Club and Reading Room, of Newport Rhode Island.

He married, July 22nd, 1868, Charlotte Talbot Fearing, daughter of Daniel Butler and Harriet Richmond Fearing, of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor had three children, Henry Richmond Taylor, Moses Taylor and Harriet Richmond, wife of Count Giuseppe della Gherardesca, of Florence, Italy. His son, Moses Taylor, the fifth, is a member of Kean, Taylor & Company, and chairman of the Board of Directors of the Lackawanna Steel Company. He married Edith, daughter of Heber Reginald and Mary Cunningham Bishop, and had five children, Lieutenant Moses Taylor, Jr., who was killed in action in France in the Spring of 1918; Reginald Bishop, Frank, Marion and Edith Taylor.

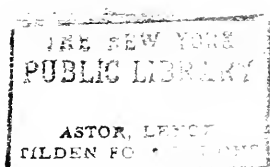
Mr. Taylor's sister, Albertina, became the wife of Percy R. Pyne, and thus the mother of the late Moses Taylor Pyne, Percy R. Pyne and Albertina T. Russell. Another sister married Robert Winthrop, and their children were Robert D., Granville L., Catherine T. Kean, Frederic, Albertina T. von Roijen and Beekman Winthrop.

Mr. Taylor's third sister married George Lewis and had three children, Catherine Taylor Moulton, Percy Pyne

Lewis and Frederick E. Lewis. His only brother, George C. Taylor, died unmarried.

Mrs. Taylor died on December 3rd, 1899, and in June, 1903, Mr. Taylor married Josephine W. Johnson, daughter of Hiram A. Johnson.

Mr. Taylor died May 28th, 1921. He was possessed of a very distinct individuality. He was the type of man to live up to his beliefs, and having made his decision, he was adamant. He had extraordinary courage, qualified to take big chances as a matter of course and face the gravest responsibilities with perfect equanimity. He was prominent in the list of remarkable business men who have made America great.





J. Dunning Jones

Joseph Levering Jones



JOSEPH LEVERING JONES was born at his father's colonial residence on the Old Second Street Pike in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 26th, 1851; the fifth and youngest son of Brigadier-General John Sidney Jones and Catherine Elizabeth Riter Jones. He was a descendant of Dr. Thomas Wynne, who came over from England on the ship "Welcome" with his friend, William Penn, in October, 1682. When the Assembly convened at Philadelphia after their arrival Thomas Wynne was selected the first speaker. He was a preacher among the Friends and wrote several controversial tracts, which are still extant, and he was a physician of eminence. William Penn, as a mark of friendship and esteem, named one of the streets of the new city "Wynne Street" and so it remained until it was changed to Chestnut Street when the names of trees were substituted for parallel streets.

William Warner, another ancestor, was born in Draycott, Parish of Blockley, Worcestershire, England. He came to New England about 1675, and finally settled on the Schuylkill River. Mary Warner, the daughter of his youngest son, Isaac Warner, was the wife of Thomas Wynne, the son of Jonathan Wynne, the latter was a son of Dr. Thomas Wynne. Ann Wynne, the daughter of Mary Warner Wynne and Thomas Wynne married Phineas Roberts.

John Roberts, another of the Welsh settlers of Pennsylvania, owned a large tract of land near the Falls of Schuylkill, Lower Merion. His son, Robert Roberts, mar-

ried Sydney Rees, daughter of Rees Evan, and their son, Phineas, in 1743, married Ann Wynne.

Sidney Roberts, daughter of Phineas and Ann Wynne Roberts, married in 1779, John, son of Evan Jones, of Merion. His son Isaac Roberts Jones, married Maria Stryker Mercer, daughter of Captain Robert and Eleanor Tittermary Mercer, and granddaughter of Dr. William Mercer of New Brunswick. Their son was Brigadier General John Sidney Jones.

Catharine Elizabeth Riter, mother of Mr. Jones, was the daughter of George W. and Susannah Levering Riter. Dr. Riter was a member of the Constitutional Convention of the State of Pennsylvania, in 1837; Recorder of Deeds for Philadelphia County, 1824-30; and was appointed by President Van Buren, Surveyor of the District and Collector of Revenue of the Port of Philadelphia in 1838. Wigard Levering, the first American ancestor of Susannah Levering, was born in Westphalia, Germany. He came to Philadelphia with his wife and family in 1685. He bought a large property reaching from the Wissahickon Creek to the Schuylkill River, embracing a large part of Roxborough, and here he settled.

Joseph Levering Jones was educated in Halifax, Plymouth County, Massachusetts, where he remained for twelve years. Returning to Philadelphia he engaged for awhile in mercantile pursuits. In 1871 he registered as a student at law in the office of Barber and Gross, and two years later matriculated in the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania. He was president of his class, and graduated in 1874 with the degree of LL.B. In 1910 the State University of Kentucky conferred upon him the degree of LL.D.

In 1879 he formed a partnership with William A.

Redding, now of the New York Bar, and Hampton L. Carson, under the firm name of Redding, Jones and Carson. Upon the dissolution of the firm, owing to the removal of Mr. Redding to New York, Alfred I. Phillips became associated with Mr. Jones and Mr. Carson under the firm name of Jones, Carson and Phillips; and on the retirement of Mr. Phillips some years later, the firm became Jones and Carson. The firm of Jones, Carson and Beeber was then formed, and continued in the active practice of the law until 1901. Since that time until his death, Mr. Jones was associated in practice with Hon. Dimmer Beeber and Henry C. Boyer, Esq.

In 1877, in association with Mr. Carson and Horace Castle, Mr. Jones edited the "Legal Gazette," published in Philadelphia; he was also one of the editors of "Notes and References to Cases in Binney's Reports of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania," and also of "Reeve's History of the English Law." He was editor-in-chief of the "Chronicle of the Union League"; was the author of "Principles and Achievements of the Republican Party," and he also wrote many beautiful lyrics and poems. He was interested in the literature of the law, wrote many constitutional and political articles, made many public addresses upon legal and other topics, and was noted for his depth of learning and unvarying wisdom. At Homecroft, his beautiful colonial home at Chestnut Hill (an elaborated reproduction of his father's home on the Old Second Street Pike) Mr. Jones had one of the finest general libraries in Philadelphia. His love for books he inherited from his grandfather, Isaac Roberts Jones, who also had a very large library at his country place in Darby.

Mr. Jones' early practice was largely devoted to

building associations, partnerships and the law of trademarks. Later he became counsel for many corporations, and was actively identified with street railways in Philadelphia, Indiana, Kentucky and Virginia. He was one of the organizers of the Lexington Traction Company; Norfolk and Portsmouth Traction Company; Lafayette Street Railway Company, later merged into the Fort Wayne and Wabash Valley Traction Company; and one of the organizers and directors of the Fidelity Title and Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., and the Fidelity Title and Trust Company of Newark, New Jersey. He won his way to the pinnacle of success by his broadness of vision, his constructive policies, his genius for business organization and development. With every enterprise with which he was connected there went that whole-souled spirit which invariably means triumph. It seemed as if he had an inherent aptitude for organization. He was an illustrious example of the new American business leader who aims to put business on a high plane.

He was a brilliant student of political and sociological problems, and took great interest in public affairs, and for many years was active in the Woman Suffrage Movement. He was also interested in the affairs of the Consumers' League.

It was largely through his efforts that the estate of Dr. Thomas W. Evans was brought to the city of Philadelphia, after years of litigation in this country and in France, and his services in the erection of the Thomas W. Evans Museum and Dental Institute, and in formulating the agreement between the Evans Institute and the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, were invaluable.

He was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, the Thomas W. Evans Museum and Institute Society;

a director of the Real Estate Trust Company of Philadelphia; the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; Alliance Insurance Company; trustee of the Chestnut Hill Academy and of the Ridgefield School of Connecticut, Equal Franchise Society, and director and counsel for the Art Alliance.

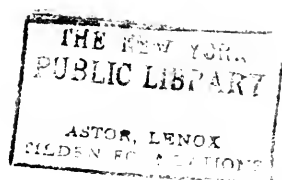
He was a life member of the Union League, of which he was twice secretary and a director. He was also a member of the University Club of Philadelphia, the Rittenhouse Club, the Contemporary Club, the Loyal Legion, the Junior Legal Club, the American Bar Association, Pennsylvania Bar Association, Law Association of Philadelphia, Lawyers Club of Philadelphia, Welsh Society, of which he was president; the Philadelphia Cricket Club, the New England Society, the Historical Society, the Bibliophile Society of Boston, and an honorary member of the Delta Phi Fraternity.

Mr. Jones married, October 26th, 1877, his first cousin, Elisabeth Mercer Maclean, daughter of Charles Dalrymple Maclean and Charlotte Frelinghuysen Jones Maclean, who was a daughter of Isaac Roberts Jones. Mr. Jones is survived by his wife and seven children, Guy Maclean, married to Alice Virginia Weaver of Virginia; Donald Riter, Elisabeth Levering, wife of Sir Geof-frew G. Butler, K.B.E., of Cambridge, England; Margaret Wynne, wife of Captain William Francklyn Paris, A.M., of New York; Charlotte Mercer, Levering and Sidney Roberts Jones, and one grandchild, Wynne Paris.

Three sons rendered service during the World War. Guy Maclean Jones was first lieutenant and quartermaster on the "Saetia." When the ship hit a floating mine and sank, he escaped on a raft. Donald Riter Jones served as a private in the Twenty-eighth Division; he was

wounded and gassed; and Levering Jones was a private in the 230th Battalion of the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

Mr. Jones died November 24th, 1920. By the strength of his character and the force of his personality he deeply impressed himself upon the life of the community in which he lived. He was ever ready to give generously of his means and freely of his personal service to the welfare of his fellowmen. He was a born leader of men, and his optimism and fine enthusiasm were always an inspiration to his associates.





GORDIAS H. P. GOULD

Gordias Henry Plumb Gould



ORDIAS HENRY PLUMB GOULD was born in Lyons Falls, New York, June 10th, 1848; son of Gordias and Mary Plumb Gould. His grandfather, Christopher Gould, was born on Long Island in 1790, and moved to the town of Greig in Lewis County in 1829. He followed the occupation of farmer and carpenter, and was a soldier in the War of 1812. His father, Gordias Gould, established a sash and blind factory at Lyons Falls, using the creek which flows through the village for power. He possessed remarkable mechanical skill, and the splendid construction and attractive arrangement of the McAlpine House, one of the first hotels at Lyons Falls, was due to his ability and work. In 1853 he built the first boat run by steam, to demonstrate the navigability of Black River. The craft was a flat boat, equipped with a stern wheel, and carried freight. Mr. Gould dubbed the boat "Beeswax." It was also known as the "Enterprise."

G. H. P. Gould was educated at Fairfield Seminary and the Lowville Academy. After leaving school he drove the stage from Lyons Falls to Boonville and afterwards was engaged as bookkeeper with the firm of Snyder Brothers, tanners, at Port Leyden. It was while driving through the dense woods along the east road from Lyons Falls to Boonville that the boy saw the opportunities for lumber development, and was fired with an ambition to get enough money together to embark in the business.

In 1869 he purchased a timber tract on the Moose

River, and from that time on he increased his timber holdings until he finally owned thousands of acres of the finest virgin forest in the Adirondacks. He put up a saw-mill on his tract, and from 1869 to 1874 sawed lumber from the trees, which had been felled on his own holdings. Then he formed a co-partnership with Mrs. Mary L. Fisher, Mrs. Julia de Camp and Mrs. Florence L. Merriam, daughters of Lyman R. Lyon, whose father created the village of Lyons Falls.

The co-partnership was known as Lyon & Gould, and one of its first acts was the purchase of a saw and pulp mill on the Moose River about a mile above its junction with the Black River. The place became known as Gouldtown. After a time Mr. Gould leased the interests of the Lyon sisters and conducted the business under his own name. In 1880 he built a wood pulp mill with a capacity of seven hundred and eighty tons a year, and in 1892 purchased the property of the Fondulac Paper Company, which included the mills at Fowlerville, Shultown, and the manilla paper plant at Port Leyden.

In 1906 he purchased the mills of the International Paper Company at Kosterville, bringing all the mills in the immediate vicinity under the ownership of the Gould Paper Company, increasing the capital stock to two million dollars and comprising one of the largest plants in the State. Several additions and improvements in the mill at Lyons Falls have made it thoroughly modern in equipment, producing an average of seventy tons of paper each day and supplying some of the largest metropolitan newspapers.

Almost from the beginning of the Saint Regis Paper Company Mr. Gould was an officer and heavy stockholder. For a number of years he was a vice-president

of the company and in 1914 was made president. His son, Harry Pritchard Gould, became treasurer. The Saint Regis Paper Company has long been one of the largest independent companies east of the Rockies, manufacturing newsprint paper.

Mr. Gould was the president and a director of the Glenfield & Western Railroad, vice-president of the First National Bank of Utica, president of the Donnacona Paper Company at Donnacona, Quebec, Canada, and a director of the Northern New York Trust Company at Watertown. He was a supervisor of the town of Lyonsdale, and in 1881 was elected assemblyman from Lewis County and returned in 1885, 1891 and 1892. In 1888 he was chosen one of the Democratic presidential electors, at the time that Grover Cleveland was elected President.

He married Elizabeth Pritchard,^o of Boonville, in 1870, and three children were born to the union, Lua E., Anna C., and Harry P. Gould, of Lyons Falls, president of the Gould Paper Company and of the Donnacona Paper Company. Mrs. Gould died in 1893, and in 1894 Mr. Gould married Nellie Church, of Lyons Falls, who died in 1906. One daughter, Eleanor C., was born to them, and in 1917 she was married to D. Stewart Tuttle, of New York, an ensign in the naval reserves. On November 22nd, 1915, Mr. Gould married Mrs. Ella Trevor Lennox.

He died June 9th, 1919. His outstanding attribute was an integrity that was ever linked with his name in the business world, a keen and analytical mind, a wide experience of men and things, breadth of vision and a spirit of generosity which equally endeared him to a world-wide circle of friends and acquaintances. He was an exemplary citizen in the broadest use of the word.

Philander Chase Knox



PHILANDER CHASE KNOX was born in Brownsville, Pennsylvania, May 6th, 1853; son of David Smith and Rebekah Page Knox. He was descended from a long line of Scotch-Irish forebears, whose record dates back to 1266 in Scotland, the name originating from the Celtic word "enoc," a small hill. The first of the family in this country, William Knox, came to America in 1791, and became a circuit riding preacher in Maryland, Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Virginia. The first Methodist church in Pittsburgh was built with funds collected by him.

Philander C. Knox attended the public school in Brownsville, and then to Morgantown, West Virginia, where he studied for a time in what is now the University of West Virginia. Then he went to Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1872 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

While he was a student at Mount Union he took part in college debates. Occasionally the prosecuting attorney of Stark County, about ten years the elder of young Knox, acted as judge of these debates. He was so impressed with the student's ability as a logician and his powers of analytical reasoning that he urged him to become a lawyer. That prosecuting attorney was a highly popular young man who had been in the army and was known as Major McKinley.

After leaving college young Knox became a printer in his native town. He worked for the "Brownsville Clipper." "I did everything there, from keeping the



PHILANDER C. KNOX

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books to sweeping the floor and washing the rollers," he said afterward, "and I am sure I could go into a printing office today and set type."

He next became a clerk in the local bank in which his father had been cashier, and here young Knox acquired a business knowledge which was invaluable to him in his later career as a corporation lawyer. During the year he worked in the bank he saved six hundred dollars of his seven hundred dollars salary, and with this money went to Pittsburgh and studied law in the office of H. Buckner Swope, United States attorney for Western Pennsylvania, and the office of David Reed.

Mr. Knox was admitted to the Allegheny County Bar in 1875, and one year later was appointed assistant United States attorney for the district, but he relinquished this position in a short time to enter into a law partnership with James H. Reed, nephew of the David Reed with whom he had studied law.

He immediately commanded notice at the bar, for his success in pleading before juries was almost unvaried. His manner was colloquial, direct and intimate. He had the faculty of making each juror feel that he alone was being addressed, thus gaining an ample sympathetic reinforcement of his arguments. The firm of Knox and Reed became known as the most prosperous of the Allegheny Bar. Mr. Knox was the attorney for the Carnegie Steel Company, and drew up the papers which transferred that immense concern to the United States Steel Corporation.

His noted law cases in later years were many and of importance. While in office as Attorney General he established a record for prosecutions of trusts and combinations in actions against railroads to secure traders against rebate declarations and rate discrimination. One

of the most notable of his prosecutions while in his office was that against the Northern Securities Company, a corporation organized for the purpose of combining the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railroads. He brought the Government action to dissolve the merger, and after a prolonged legal fight, beginning in 1902, he won his case in the United States Circuit Court.

Mr. Knox also waged a notable fight against the combination of seven beef corporations, against whom he brought action in 1902, charging that a conspiracy existed in restraint of trade. He obtained injunctions against the defendants which, on appeal to the United States Supreme Court, were made permanent, and the combination of beef corporations ordered dissolved.

Soon after Mr. Knox instituted proceedings against fourteen railroad corporations, charging that they also were in a combination in restraint of trade, and he finally won all these suits. He was always a pioneer in the movement to control the activities of corporations.

Upon presentation of the Treaty of Versailles to the Senate in 1919, for ratification, he expressed grave doubts of the propriety of accepting that instrument, at least without radical amendments or reservations; and in one of the most striking and forceful speeches ever delivered by him he argued in favor of a resolution drafted by himself, declaring the war ended and peace restored and leaving the League of Nations and other matters for later consideration.

He expressed inflexible opposition to those provisions of the covenant of the League of Nations which would, he said, have abrogated the Monroe Doctrine and subordinated the Constitution and Congress of the United States to dictation by the council of the league. His con-

tributions to the long discussion of the treaty to Congress were among the most important and influential of all.

Senator Knox had what may be said to have been the last word on the so-called Knox resolution declaring the war ended. This he introduced into the Senate during the 1919 session and supported it with a powerful, logical and convincing argument. It was adopted by both Houses of Congress in May, 1920, but was vetoed by President Wilson in a message which declared that the resolution would surrender to Germany the rights secured by the United States during the war, and because, he said, if peace were established through the resolution, the purpose for which the United States entered the war would not be attained. It was fairly conceded that the President's veto left the honors of the controversy with Senator Knox.

As Secretary of State in President Taft's cabinet he inaugurated an active policy of aiding extension of American trade with foreign countries, which became known as "dollar diplomacy," a designation launched in derision, but of which the Senator later declared he was proud. He proposed that an arbitral court be established at The Hague and that the Manchurian Railway be neutralized. He approved the plan for the Central American Court of Justice for maintaining peace in Central America. He also negotiated arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France, and made a notable pilgrimage to Central America, visiting Columbia and Venezuela.

In 1912 Secretary Knox was assigned to attend the funeral of Emperor Mutsuhito of Japan, as representative of the United States Government. One of the features of his secretaryship was the dispute with Great Britain over the proposal to exempt American coastwise shipping

from payment of tolls in the use of the Panama Canal.

Among the other important matters with which Secretary Knox had to deal were the railroad settlement in Manchuria, the railroad loans to China, recognition of the Chinese republic, suppression of the opium traffic, the new treaty with Japan for regulation of immigration, negotiations with Colombia over the Panama settlement, final disposition of the age-old fisheries dispute with Great Britain, the boundary waters agreement between the United States and Canada, the Madero and Huerta revolutions in Mexico, settlement of the Venezuelan troubles and important negotiations with Nicaragua and Honduras. There were further negotiations with Great Britain over the question of Panama tolls and consideration of abrogating the Russian treaty. Numerous important treaties were made, including arbitration treaties with Great Britain, France and other powers.

President Roosevelt offered Mr. Knox the appointment to the Supreme Court bench to succeed Justice Brown, though he said at the time he would hate to lose him from the cabinet, but Mr. Knox declined the honor. On June 10th, 1904, however, he accepted an appointment by Governor Pennypacker as United States Senator to succeed Matthew Quay. In the Senate his experience as a corporation lawyer and as Attorney General proved of incalculable value to that body and to the nation in framing legislation dealing with railroads and other corporations. In 1905 he was elected by the Pennsylvania Legislature to succeed himself for another term, but he resigned in 1909 to become Secretary of State in President Taft's cabinet. He received sixty-eight votes for President of the Republican National Convention of 1908. He was re-elected Senator in 1916 for the 1916-23 term.

It was upon the recommendation of Senator Knox that Congress amended the laws relating to railroads so that they might be punished for the extension of rebates, extended the authority of courts to enjoin carriers against making discriminatory agreements and permitting the Federal courts to give precedence to cases of great public importance. These actions made Senator Knox a powerful factor in the war against unfair business practices by corporations, which was the outstanding feature of that period in President Roosevelt's administration.

Senator Knox declared that overcapitalization was the most conspicuously evil feature of the trusts, but that other factors which contributed to their evil effect upon the public were lack of publicity of operation, discrimination in prices designed to eliminate competition, a tendency to monopolize trade in their particular lines and failure to appreciate that they owed any service to the public.

Mr. Knox has been credited with having actually carried through the purchase of the Panama Canal for forty million dollars, which was a striking achievement of the Roosevelt administration.

As Attorney General Mr. Knox went to Paris, where he ascertained that the new Panama Canal Company held a clear title to convey the canal, thus enabling the United States to proceed with the negotiations for purchase.

Theodore Roosevelt, upon succeeding to the Presidency at McKinley's death, expressed much gratification at finding in the Cabinet a man who took the same views as himself of what were to be some of the most important policies of his administration, and who had formed even clearer conceptions of them and of their execution than he himself had been able to do. In consequence

there speedily grew up an exceptional degree of intimacy and confidence between the two men.

Mr. Knox was eminently well fitted to conduct the Great Northern Securities suit and the other corporation cases which were prosecuted during that administration. In that work he complemented admirably his presidential chief, being as restrained and deliberate and impassioned; and despite an apparent bent toward indolence he was an indefatigable worker, and inexorable in pressing home every point that could be made. It was said that he kept the secret of the impending Northern Securities suit so well guarded that the large Wall Street houses interested in it got their first information of it from the announcement in the morning papers that the Attorney General was about to file the bill; and that one of the foremost financiers called him up on the long distance telephone to reproach him for not having given a friendly tip in advance, only to have Mr. Knox reply in icy tones that there is no stock ticker in the Department of Justice.

His private life was made delightful by his wife, who was Lillie, daughter of Andrew D. Smith, of Pittsburgh, whom he married in 1880. A daughter, Rebekah Page, wife of James R. Tindle, and three sons—Reed, Hugh S., and Philander C., Jr.—were born to them. Senator Knox was a great reader, fond of horses and nearly all outdoor sports. His library and study at Valley Forge contains thousands of volumes.

He died October 12th, 1921. Senator Knox was a great constitutional lawyer and a statesman of the first order. He left an ineffaceable mark in the history of the country.

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CHARLES GUSTAVUS ROEBLING

Charles Gustavus Roebling



HARLES GUSTAVUS ROEBLING was born in Trenton, New Jersey, December 9th, 1849; son of John Augustus Roebling, who achieved national fame in the construction of suspension bridges, and Johanna Herting.

Mr. Roebling was a graduate of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, and immediately after his graduation, in 1871, he became actively identified with the original John A. Roebling Company, as mechanical engineer. His extraordinary genius as an engineer was destined to make the Roebling name famous throughout the world, adding to the fame that came to the family through his father, John A. Roebling, and his brothers, Colonel Washington A. Roebling and Ferdinand W. Roebling.

Charles G. Roebling was recognized in the engineering world as one of the most brilliant engineering minds of all times. He was consulted in many of the great engineering triumphs, covering a period of over forty years. Notable monuments to his ability are the Oil City suspension bridge at Oil City, Pennsylvania; the cables of the Williamsburg suspension bridge in New York, and the erection of Cleopatra's Needle in Central Park, New York.

His greatest accomplishment in the constructive field is the town of Roebling, New Jersey, which was his own idea. He drew the plans for the layout of the village, designed the great iron mills and the machinery with which they are equipped, and laid out and sketched the

dwelling for the workmen. To carry out the company city program the Roebling Company had invested approximately fifteen million dollars at the time of his death. This model city was very dear to Mr. Roebling's heart, and much of his time was devoted to its development and expansion.

Charles G. Roebling was the engineering genius of the Roebling Company and Ferdinand W. Roebling was the business and fiscal genius. He developed the commercial fields of the company and took care of the gigantic financial problems, while Charles Roebling provided the equipment in buildings and machinery with which to carry on the business cultivated by the brother. The purposes and engineering policies of these two men were inseparably interwoven in the success of the Roebling enterprise and will always remain the inspiration and basis of its activities.

An outstanding tribute to the ability of Charles G. Roebling as an engineer and builder of industry is contained in the mere statement that when John A. Roebling died the business was worth one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as shown by his will on file in the Mercer County Surrogate's office, and gave employment to one hundred and fifty men. At the time of his death the book value of the property of the company was approximately fifty million dollars and employed about eight thousand men and consisting of scores of mills, embraced in three general groups of the company's property, the upper or main Trenton plant, the Buckthorn plant, and the plant at Roebling, New Jersey. All of the buildings and the machinery were designed and erected by Mr. Roebling to care for the increased demands created by his brothers' business ability, which made him an acknowledged captain of industry of the world during his time.

He devoted all of his energies from eight in the morning until six at night to his tremendous engineering problems. No task was too big for him to undertake. It was probably through his genius and foresight that the Roebling Company had kept pace with the rivalry in the iron and steel industry. The master stroke of Mr. Roebling in providing for conditions to meet competition was the creation of the great mills at Roebling, New Jersey. Had it not been for the steel furnaces that he planned and built there, the company might have been lost in the race.

Throughout his life Mr. Roebling was awake to the future needs of the company of which he was for so many years the head. It was he who designed all the intricate and costly machinery that was needed by the plant to pass from one to another of the wonderful developments in the steel and rope industry. An example of his genius in meeting emergency conditions is shown in the incident which forced the Roeblings out of the manufacture of small wire for the binding of wheat. When wire was used pieces of the wire binders were ground into wheat and many people died from eating the steel bits in flour. This situation killed the wire sheaf binder business and he was called upon to transform the plant for the manufacture of wire cloth. Fire several times nearly wiped out the company's buildings, and each time Charles Roebling rebuilt and re-equipped on a far greater scale than before.

When New York wanted to bring Cleopatra's Needle from Egypt Mr. Roebling was called upon to design the machinery for the task. The wonderful obelisk was taken from its original place along the Nile, brought overseas and erected in Central Park without being even chipped.

Mr. Roebling was the owner of the greatest private collection of orchids in the world. He made a specialty

of hybridizing, and his efforts were attended with wonderful results, that won for him each year many blue ribbons in orchid shows in New York, Boston and Philadelphia.

He was an accomplished pianist and violinist and was a great lover of automobiling. He possessed a choice library of books and a fine collection of valuable paintings. He was a member of the New Jersey Legislature in 1903, but declined re-election because of his dislike of being bossed by politicians. He served Trenton as a member of the Water Board. He was one of the Republican presidential electors from New Jersey in 1904. Mr. Roebling was a member of the Iron and Steel Institute of Mining Engineers, the Engineers' Club of New York and of the Lotus Club of Trenton.

Besides his business connection with the Roebling Company he was president of the New Jersey Wirecloth Company, vice-president of the John A. Roebling's Sons Company of New York and a director of the Mercer Automobile Company. He was said to have been the largest individual stockholder of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in New Jersey.

He married, in 1871, Sarah Mahon Ormsby, daughter of Oliver Ormsby and Jane Eliza Forsythe, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Roebling had seven children. His son, Washington A. Roebling, 2nd, went down with the "Titanic." He is survived by two daughters, Emily Margaretta, wife of Richard McCall Cadwalader, and Helen, wife of Carroll Sergeant Tyson; and by two brothers, Colonel Washington A. Roebling, Edmund Roebling, and one sister, Mrs. Josephine Jarvis.

Mr. Roebling died October 5th, 1918. He was a noble type of the American gentleman and a patriotic citizen. He was a man of masterly ability, sterling

honesty and uprightness of character, endowed with great natural abilities and strong convictions, and had also a most sympathetic and tender heart for the little children and his fellow men in distress, as evidenced by his philanthropic connections with the various charitable institutions of his native city and state, to which he gave valuable time and gave liberally of his means for the benefit of the poor, the homeless and the destitute.

There was also inwoven with the strong masculine traits of his character a thread of almost feminine grace and delicacy of perception and emotion that responded intimately to all beauty of form, color, sound or sentiment. This deeper and richer self never manifested itself in the presence of the more masterful qualities that dominated him in the realm of mechanical art.

Philip Hanson Hiss



HILIP HANSON HISS was born in Baltimore, Maryland, September 16th, 1868; son of Philip Hanson and Susan Shirk Hiss. He was graduated as A. B. at Johns Hopkins University in 1891, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine at Columbia in 1895. He was appointed assistant in bacteriology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1895. The following year he became assistant in bacteriology at the college under Professor T. Mitchell Prudden and also alumni association fellow in pathology. In 1899 he was appointed instructor in bacteriology and hygiene, and Alonzo Clark scholar for the year; in 1903 he was made adjunct professor in bacteriology, and in 1906 a full professor in bacteriology, with a seat on the medical faculty of pure sciences of the university. He was bacteriologist in the Health Department of New York from 1896 to 1899, and professor of hygiene in the Woman's Medical College, New York, 1898-99.

He was a member of the Society of Naturalists, Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, Society of Bacteriologists, Society of Experimental Biology, American Medical Association, Public Health Association, New York Pathological Society, New York State and Kings County Medical Society and the Harvey Society. With Zinsser he was the author of a widely used textbook of bacteriology, and had published a valuable series of technical studies.

Dr. Hiss had made himself famous by his methods of detecting typhoid bacilli and by the use of the leucocyte or



PHILIP HANSON HISS

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white corpuscles extract as the cure for pneumonia and for erysipelas. Results from the treatment of more than five hundred cases of pneumonia with leucocyte extract showed that it was practically a specific.

Thousands of investigators had sought curative sera for pneumonia and erysipelas, and it was for this reason that Dr. Hiss applied his bacteriological technique so minutely to the study of the value of the leucocyte. He believed it endowed with more far reaching and subtle power than had been dreamed.

His work was carried along the following lines: The differentiation of colon and typhoid bacilli; the method of isolation of typhoid bacilli; bacteriology of typhoid fever; relation of serum globulin and diphtheritic antitoxin; pneumococcus and streptococcus differentiation and capsule staining methods; the recognition of dysentery, typhoid and allied bacilli; bacilli of the dysentery group; mass culture of bacteria; pneumococci and allied organisms; the curative influence of extracts of leucocytes upon infections; immunity and infectious diseases.

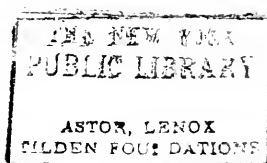
Dr. Hiss was the original refiner of the diphtheria antitoxin in use by the New York Board of Health. Numerous antitoxins had been prepared, but his was declared the most efficient.

He married, February 13th, 1906, Caroline, daughter of Abbot Low Dow and Cornelia Suydam Herriman, of New York, and cousin of Seth Low. Dr. and Mrs. Hiss had two children, Philip Hanson Hiss, 3rd, and Elizabeth Lawrence Hiss.

Dr. Hiss died February 27th, 1913. He introduced new methods and infused new enthusiasm into medical education, and was a main factor in setting and compelling high standards and wise methods for medical

schools in America and England. He loved his fellow men and gave himself to their service, but he loved also books and libraries with a grand passion. He made the study of historical medicine not only interesting, but showed it to be necessary to broad vision and genuine culture.

He had a joyous humor and a genius for friendship, so that the circle of friends was an ever-widening one. To these friends he was lavishly unselfish of service. He possessed an incomparably loving character and an enduringly helpful career.





FRANK CLIFTON JENNINGS

Frank Clifton Jennings



RANK CLIFTON JENNINGS was born in Plainfield, Illinois, November 6th, 1858; son of Philander and Elsie Cook Jennings. In 1865 the family moved to Islip, Long Island, and after attending the public schools Mr. Jennings entered the employ of Bruce & Cook, a long-established firm dealing in metals. He was made bookkeeper and cashier and in 1896 became a member of the firm. The business was started by John M. Bruce at No. 190 Water Street in 1812. At that time Water Street was the thoroughfare which constituted the water front of the city, on the East River, from the Battery to Peck Slip. Whalers and other sea-going craft moored to the wharves on the opposite side of the street. His only capital was perseverance, energy, integrity and punctuality; and thereafter everyone who ever entered the firm's employ began in some subordinate position and worked up through the successive grades of office work: promotion being dependent upon merit. Mr. Jennings at the time of his death was senior member of the firm and a director of the Fulton Market Bank.

He resided in New Jersey and Long Island later in Brooklyn, and in 1905 he moved to New York. He purchased considerable property at Mill Neck, where he built a beautiful home on a hilltop which commands one of the most charming views in that locality. The house was totally destroyed by fire and feeling unequal to the task of rebuilding, Mr. Jennings soon after disposed of all his Mill Neck holdings.

He was a man of singularly genial and generous nature, highly respected and much beloved. He entered into the various relationships of his life with a fine enthusiasm, whether it was his business or his sports or his friendships or his religion. He did nothing half-heartedly. A successful man in business, he was equally successful in golf, and for a time he held the championship in the Nassau Club, to which he belonged. He was also a member of the Garden City Club and the Union League Club. For many years he had been connected with the Central Presbyterian Church of New York, and during the summer was a worshiper at the Reformed Church of Locust Valley.

He married, October 31st, 1888, Mary Sanford, daughter of David Burr and Frances Ann Lockwood Sanford, of Brooklyn.

Mr. Jennings died August 6th, 1920. He was trained to business pursuits from boyhood, developed great sagacity, foresight and energy of decision and action, which combined to build an industry which has been a far-reaching and beneficent influence. His successes were won by steady purpose, indomitable will, and remarkable prevision.

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W. M. Loney

Winthrop Murray Crane



INTHROP MURRAY CRANE was born at Dalton, Massachusetts, April 23rd, 1853; son of Zenas M. and Louise Laffin Crane, a descendant of Henry Crane, who was a land owner in Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1654. He was educated in the Dalton public schools and at Williston Seminary in Easthampton, and at seventeen entered his father's paper plant. Beginning at the rag end of the mill and going through it until every process was familiar, he went in due course into its counting room, and, in his own time and fully equipped, into its directorate.

It was after he became partner that the plant grew from one mill to four, and that two links of the chain devoted themselves entirely to the making of paper for the Government. The mills are known as the Old Berkshire, which is the original one; the Pioneer, with bank note paper for its specialty; the Bay State, which turns out various high grades of writing paper, and the Government mill at Pittsfield. Winthrop Murray Crane won the firm its first Government contract.

For many years these mills produced the paper used by the United States Government for its engraved currency, bonds and notes. Because of his interest in this industry and his desire to continue with it, Mr. Crane, at the beginning of President Roosevelt's administration, declined an invitation to enter the Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury.

President Roosevelt was fond of the silent Massachu-

setts statesman, and held him in high esteem. He had been unusually successful in averting strikes and disagreements at the Dalton mills.

Mr. Crane had been identified with politics, but was not conspicuously active when in 1896 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts. He was re-elected to the same office twice more before he was elected Governor. At the time of assuming the Governorship the cry for a business administration was heard in Massachusetts, and Crane, before he was very long in his chair, convinced the electorate that he was just the sort of man to fill the position. He had his auditors go through all State departments with the single idea of finding waste and extravagance for elimination, and they did find it, and he eliminated it and became enormously popular thereby.

In 1904 he was appointed to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator George F. Hoar, and took his seat in December of that year. The following January the Massachusetts Legislature confirmed the appointment by electing him to fill out all of Senator Hoar's term, which was due to expire in 1907, and upon its expiration he was elected for the succeeding term up to 1913.

Senator Crane entered into many fields of commerce and finance, and at the time of his retirement from the Senate he was heavily interested in the manufacture of shoes and woolen goods and was one of the largest stockholders in the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and in various of the companies allied with it.

He was a member of the Republican National Committee from 1892 to 1900, and from 1904 to 1920 had been a delegate at large to five national conventions.

He was married twice. His first wife was Mary Benner, of Astoria, Long Island. They were married in 1880 and she died in 1884, leaving one child, Winthrop Murray Crane, Jr. In 1896 Senator Crane married Josephine Porter Boardman, of Washington, District of Columbia.

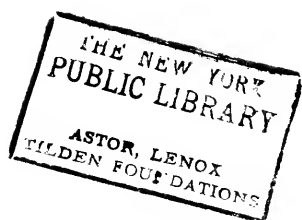
Senator Crane died October 2nd, 1920. He had for many years belonged to the "inner circle" of Republican leaders, and helped by his political shrewdness to mold the careers of several Presidents as well as of lesser statesmen.

Throughout Western Massachusetts, all of which was his "home district," he was one of the most unobtrusively but actively kindly and helpful of men. He was always doing favors, setting people in difficulty on their feet, steadying shaky enterprises, fostering the beginning of new ones, aiding promising young men; and the scope of his quiet charities and benefactions was wide. Born to a great business, he mastered it, served a laborous apprenticeship in all its details, handed it enlarged to his son.

His judgment, his wisdom, his soundness of counsel, and the innate gift of friendliness that won him a popularity which gradually spread over the State, and was to be as marked in the United States Senate as in the Senate of his State when he came to be Lieutenant-Governor, were now to be displayed in a wider field. Three times Governor, a mostly decorative post, rich in commencement and dedication and cattle-show floridities, he, the silentest of men, attended to State business, prudent, far-seeing, judicious always. No other man had so strong a hold on public confidence in his State. He had solid and strong qualities which brought him a position of

power in the Senate and in the counsels of the Republican Party, an influence due to character and sagacity, gained and exercised noiselessly.

Deafened by the multitudinous seas of campaign speech, dazed by the innumerable barren miles of the Congressional Record, the country extends singular gratitude to Winthrop Murray Crane, who never made a speech in public. Yet, in his nine years in the Senate, few, if any, Senators achieved or prevented so much. Not only as a member of important committees, notably that on Interstate Commerce, did he influence legislation, especially on great measures affecting business, but his ear-to-ear persuasion changed many more votes than the panoplied arguments of the floor-shaking orators. He had a genius for party management. A more adroit or more influential and respected member never served on the Republican National Committee, or sat, a master of committee-room strategy, in Republican National Conventions. He knew and loved the game and played it with quite effectiveness. He looked before and after, and got many things done without seeming to have a hand in them; cool, thoughtful, the master of pondered plans.





RICHARD HOPKINS

Richard Hopkins



RICHARD HOPKINS was born in Torresdale, Pennsylvania, September 4th, 1862; son of Henry and Ellen Lathrop Hopkins. His boyhood days were spent with his grandfather, Francis S. Lathrop, who at one time, was receiver of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. The Hopkins family has a long and distinguished pedigree, and is notable for its activity, influence and achievement. Few families can compare with them for their energy and industry, or what is equally important, so far as affairs of state are concerned. On his maternal side he was a descendant of the Reverend John Lathrop, who came to this country from England, in 1634.

Richard Hopkins was educated at Saint John's school, Ossining, New York. After graduation he became a telegraph operator, in the paymaster's office, of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and spent his evenings, Sundays and holidays selling and delivering kerosene oil to country stores in the vicinity of Madison, New Jersey. In 1882 he left the employ of the Central Railroad Company and formed the firm of Hopkins & Rossell, dealers in lubricating oils. In 1890 Mr. Hopkins purchased the business of the Pennsylvania & Delaware Oil Company, of Chester, Pennsylvania, and after he had recognized and incorporated the company, in 1893, he moved the plant to Elizabeth, New Jersey.

In 1898, owing to the exorbitant rates of a public lighterage company, he organized the Staten Island Sound Transportation Company, which was consolidated with the New York and New Jersey Steamboat Company, in 1900,

and incorporated under the latter name, Mr. Hopkins being made president. In 1901 he formed the New York Rosin Oil & Varnish Company, established its plant in Elizabeth, New Jersey, and was made its president. In 1913 he organized the National Oil & Size Company, of Savannah, Georgia, and became its president. In 1916 this Company absorbed the New York Rosin Oil & Varnish Company.

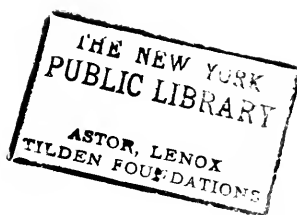
During this latter year Mr. Hopkins organized the Port Wentworth Navigation Company for the purpose of transporting labor and materials from Savannah to the various shipyards and other industries along the Savannah River. This Company was taken over, in 1917, by the Port Wentworth Terminal Company.

He was a member of the Baltusrol Golf Club of New Jersey, the Downtown Association, and the Machinery Club of New York, and the Oglethorpe Club of Savannah, Georgia.

Mr. Hopkins acquired from his cousin, Louise G. Lathrop, the plantation near Savannah, which came to her through direct descent from Joseph Gibbons, who received the land by grant from King George III. of England.

Mr. Hopkins married, in 1893, Florence, daughter of Hiram and Caroline Wright Todd, and had one son, William Lathrop Hopkins, who succeeds his father in the numerous enterprises. He married, June 23rd, 1917, Amy Lane, daughter of Orton Goodwin and Amy Slade Dale.

Mr. Hopkins died June 6th, 1921. His three conspicuous elements were his constructive business ability, his absolute honesty, and his invincible courage. He was a great business builder, with a genius for organization.





WILLIAM HAMERSLEY

William Hamersley



WILLIAM HAMERSLEY was born in Hartford, Connecticut, September 9th, 1838; son of William James and Laura Sophia Cook Hamersley. The first of the family in this country, William Hamersley, was an officer in the British Navy. He served on his Majesty's ship "Valeur" and was stationed in New York in 1714. He married in 1716, Lucretia, daughter of Andries Grevenredt and granddaughter of Johannes Van Brugh.

Their son, Andrew Hamersley, married Margaret Gordon Stelle, daughter of Thomas Gordon and Janet Mudie, of Montrose, Scotland. Thomas Gordon was one of the proprietors of East Jersey. William Hamersley, son of Andrew married Elizabeth Van Cortlandt de Peyster, daughter of James de Peyster and Sarah Read, and granddaughter of Joseph Read, who was a member of the King's Council, and also granddaughter of Abraham de Peyster, treasurer of the Province of New York. William J. Hamersley, his son, married Laura Sophia Cook, daughter of Sophia Pratt and Oliver Dudley Cook, who was a publisher of standard works and school books in Hartford, Connecticut.

William Hamersley, their son, was graduated from Trinity College in 1858, and after studies at the Harvard Law School admitted to the Bar. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession. He served as president of the Common Council and as City Attorney of Hartford, and for twenty years was State's Attorney for Hartford County. He also served in the Legislature,

and from 1893-1894 as Judge of the Superior Court. Governor Morris appointed him Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Errors in 1894, and he remained on the Bench until 1908.

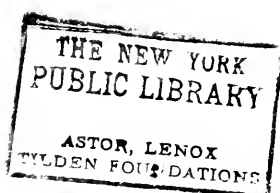
While in the Legislature Mr. Hamersley was the framer of the Legal Practices Act of 1878, and of the Rules of Court which brought the refreshment of simple common sense into the atmosphere of the law. His opinions while on the Bench, noted for their depth of learning, clearness and sound judgment, indeed merited the approval accorded them.

For thirty-six years he was a familiar figure to all Trinity College men as a lecturer on constitutional law, and for thirty-seven years was a member of the Board of Trustees of the College. His Alma Mater was justly proud of his achievements, honoring him with the degree of M. A. in 1865 and LL. D. in 1890.

Though formerly a member of old St. John's Church, and in 1868 Junior Warden there, he later became a communicant of Trinity Church.

He was a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, The University and Manhattan Clubs of New York, and in Hartford and elsewhere in Connecticut he joined many Clubs, and was affiliated with various organizations.

In 1870 he married Cynthia Williams, daughter of Henry Williams of Painesville, Ohio, but she died the following year. Subsequently, on October 21st, 1882, he married Jane Allen, daughter of John and Mary Ann Phelps Allen of Old Saybrook, Connecticut. John Allen was a descendant of Roger Allen, treasurer of the New Haven Colony, and Mary Ann Phelps was descended from William Phelps, appointed by the Bay Colony one of the Commissioners to govern Connecticut.





WILLIAM J. HAMERSLEY

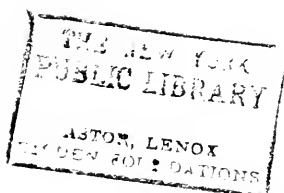
Mr. and Mrs. Hamersley had one daughter, Jane de Peyster Hamersley, born in 1883, who died in 1910, and one son, William James Hamersley, born in 1887. This son was graduated in 1909 from Trinity College of the faculty of which he later became Secretary—and from the Harvard Law School in 1912. Admitted the same year to the practice of the law in Hartford he began a career of great promise in his profession. Like his father a Democrat in politics, he entered actively into Civic affairs as Assistant Corporation Counsel, and became a member of the Connecticut House of Representatives. In 1917 he was retained in the Legal Department of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company where he was engaged until his active association with the Red Cross.

On December 6th, 1916, he married Emily Brace Collins, daughter of Atwood and Mary Brace Collins, of Hartford. Twin daughters were born to them, of whom one, Jane Gordon Hamersley, now survives.

The younger Mr. Hamersley had always been interested in military affairs, having attended the First Military Training Camp at Plattsburg in August, 1915, and served on the Mexican Border with the Connecticut National Guard. After the entry of this country into the World War he was commissioned Major in the Judge Advocate General's Department. Not being called into active service in that Department he participated most efficiently in local Red Cross work and organized its activities in the Civilian Relief in Hartford. So successful were his efforts in this direction that Mr. Henry P. Davison urged him to come to New York where he was appointed to organize the Civilian Relief of the Atlantic Division of the Red Cross.

While engaged in this work at Camp Devens he contracted the influenza from which he died at his home on October 12th, 1918. His life fully sustained the traditions of his illustrious ancestry.

Justice William Hamersley died at his home in Hartford on September 17th, 1920. His judicial career was one of usefulness, satisfaction to the Bar, and litigants, and his legal opinions have contributed materially to substantive law. He was patient, considerate, painstaking and conscientious and in his personal relations kindly, generous and loyal. His serenity of spirit, honorable ambitions, public conduct and honest friendships dignified his life and brought to it the honor and esteem of hosts of friends.





McVaneeshill

William Kissam Vanderbilt



WILLIAM KISSAM VANDERBILT was born at New Dorp, Staten Island, December 12th, 1849; son of William Henry and Maria Louisa Kissam Vanderbilt. His early education was received from private tutors in New York, and later he was sent to Geneva, Switzerland, where he spent several years in the completion of his studies.

Upon his return home from Geneva, at the age of twenty, his father placed him on a small salary in the office of C. C. Clarke, treasurer of the Hudson River Railroad, and from that time on his training for his vocation as a railroad manager was carried on thoroughly and comprehensively. His impatience with routine work and quickness to grasp essentials brought him a steady advance in positions of trust and responsibility.

Under the guidance of Mr. Rutter, afterwards president of the New York Central, Mr. Vanderbilt mastered the intricacies of passenger and freight traffic. His father then gave him general management of the Lake Shore and Michigan Central Railroads. While in that office he learned every detail of railroad construction and grew skilled in the management of men.

It was upon the death of his older brother, Cornelius, that Mr. Vanderbilt's capacity for railroading definitely asserted itself. He at once started on a series of consolidations, absorptions, retrenchments, and general changes which were the talk of the financial and railroad world. He recognized the possibility of great saving by forming closer relations between the different roads classed

under the title of the Vanderbilt system, but which were operated independently.

He was chairman of the Board of Directors of the Lake Shore Road, and knew that property thoroughly. He aimed to bring it into the New York Central. To do this he found it would be necessary to absorb the Michigan Central. Not stopping there, he bought the West Shore, which had been leased to the New York Central, and consolidated the offices. In connection with this coup the story is told of how one day Mr. Vanderbilt, meeting with the Board of Directors of the New York Central said:

"Gentlemen, I would like to be appointed a committee of one, with power to buy the Lake Shore and Michigan Roads."

A motion to this effect was put, and the Board unanimously voted him full authority to make the purchase. Mr. Vanderbilt then produced his broker's slips showing that he had already bought the roads. He turned the properties over to the New York Central, giving the Company the entire benefit of the transaction, less the interest used in buying the stock. The acquisition of the Lake Shore and the Michigan Central enabled the New York Central to compete more successfully with its rivals, the Erie, the Pennsylvania, and the Baltimore and Ohio. The stock of the Company rose, and it was freely predicted that the Vanderbilts would in a short time have a line from ocean to ocean.

It was under Mr. Vanderbilt's direction also that the system acquired the Boston and Albany. He acquired a complete system South and entered the coal fields of Pennsylvania. By getting a controlling interest in the Lake Erie and Western, and in the lines known as the

"Big Four," he made sure of the system's feeders in the Southwest. The original one hundred and twenty-eight miles of the old Commodore's road grew to be ten thousand east of Chicago, and with the Northwestern and its allied lines ten thousand miles were added west of Chicago.

William K. Vanderbilt was a director of the Canada Southern Bridge Company, Canada Southern Railway Company, Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, Chicago & State Line Railway Company, Chicago, Saint Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Company, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & Saint Louis Railway Company, Detroit River Tunnel Company, Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee Railroad, Fort Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad, Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad Company, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company, Coney Island Jockey Club, and Lake Island Motor Parkway, Inc. He also was director of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, New Jersey Junction Railroad Company, New York and Harlem Railroad Company, New York Central Railroad Company, New York State Realty and Terminal Company, Niagara River Bridge Company, Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad Company, Pittsburgh, McKeesport & Yoghiogheny Railroad Company, Saint Lawrence & Adirondack Railway Company, Shenango Valley Railroad Company, Toledo, Canadian Southern & Detroit Railway Company, Wallkill Valley Railway Company, West Shore Railway Company, and Western Transit Railway Company.

During the late war Mr. Vanderbilt was active in hospital work and relief abroad and in promoting the work of the Lafayette Escadrille. On one occasion he contributed \$40,000 to the Neuilly Hospital fund, and at

another time gave 1,000,000 lire toward war relief in Italy. Because of his work for the American aviators in France he was made honorary president of the Lafayette Escadrille and presented with the rosette of the Legion of Honor.

Mr. Vanderbilt was always much interested in the charities of New York, and gave large sums annually to deserving institutions. Together with his brothers he founded the Vanderbilt Clinic, into which they put in the neighborhood of half a million dollars.

Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt gave \$1,000,000 in 1909 to build model tenement houses in New York City for tuberculosis sufferers. In 1913 he gave \$100,000 to the Young Men's Christian Association. Another gift by Mr. Vanderbilt was one of \$113,750 in 1914 to enable Columbia University to take the title to the north half of the block bounded by One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

His reputation as a sportsman was international. He was long a patron of the French turf, of yachting, and of automobile racing in the United States. For forty years Mr. Vanderbilt had been one of the leading and most generous patrons of the French and American turf. He owned the Sheepshead Bay race track when that track was one of the best known centres of racing in this country. In recent years he had confined his racing to France, although he remained one of the largest stockholders in the company that owned Belmont Park and also held a large block of stock in the Saratoga track. He owned a racing stable at Poissy, France, which he augmented greatly by purchasing a number of horses from the late James R. Keene. He also raced frequently in England, and notable among his horses were Maintenon,

Prestige, Northeast, Negofolk and Gibelin. He also was a member of several syndicates that built defenders of the America's Cup.

Mr. Vanderbilt and his first wife arranged "The Turkish Ball" in 1877 in the Academy of Music for the benefit of the Christians who had been wounded in the Russian-Turkish war. They formed the "Society of the Crescent and the Cross," which was a forerunner of ambitious welfare projects in later years.

Mr. Vanderbilt was one of the organizers of the Metropolitan Club, and was also a member of the Knickerbocker, Union, Racquet and Tennis, South Side Sportsmen's, New York Yacht Clubs, Aero Club of America, National Golf Links, Meadow Brook, Piping Rock, Turf and Field, St. Nicholas, and Cosmopolitan Clubs. He was a founder and president of the New Theatre and a former president of the Metropolitan Opera Company.

Mr. Vanderbilt married first, in 1874, Alva Smith, of Mobile, Alabama. Their children are Consuelo, who married the Duke of Marlborough; William K., Jr., and Harold Vanderbilt. Second, in 1903, Mrs. Ann Harriman Sands Rutherford.

Mr. Vanderbilt died in Paris, France, July 22nd, 1920. He possessed the qualities that characterized his father and grandfather; sharp, perceptive faculties, quickness of decision, excellent judgment, remarkable intuition and understanding of human nature. He was also a man of the world, interested in social life and with a definite leaning toward politics, in which he would have doubtless risen to eminence had he chosen to follow it.

John Bell Faunce



JOHN BELL FAUNCE was born in Jersey City, December 31st, 1875; son of Captain John Faunce and Isabel Harris Faunce. The first of the family in America, Elder John Faunce, came to this country on the ship "Ann" in 1623. He married in 1633, Patience, daughter of George Morton.

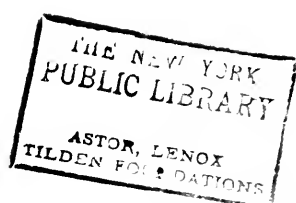
John Bell Faunce was educated in private schools and entered Princeton University but did not complete his course preferring to engage in the real estate business. He began business in Jersey City and in 1896 opened real estate offices in New York City. Real estate has attracted the best of American business talent. Transactions in this field are of the greatest importance to material progress; not even the mighty material and mechanical development of the age may move in their channel of progress without the preliminary judgment of localities which require executive gifts of the highest order. Hence successful real estate men are truly representative of the peculiar mind which is an attribute of the typical American. Initiative, insight and a keen sense or comprehension of human nature in the mass are characteristics of real estate men.

John Bell Faunce possessed in abundance all of the business qualities required for success in his profession. He was president of the Inter City Land and Securities Company and was largely interested in apartment house properties.

He was a member of the New York Real Estate Board of Brokers and the National Democratic Club.



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Jaunce

He married August 9th, 1900, Gertrude Taylor, daughter of James Dean and Anna Taylor Holmes of New York.

Mr. Faunce died July 21st, 1921. He was a man of spotless character, great ability, unvarying wisdom, ceaseless industry, strong will and kindly nature. The qualities, virtues and talents which he possessed are rarely found combined in one man to the same extent.

John Faunce



JOHN FAUNCE was born in Plymouth, Massachusetts in March 1807. After receiving a good education he finally decided to enter the Marine service and on June 5th, 1841, he was appointed from Baltimore, Maryland, to the Revenue Marine Service.

In 1855 he was promoted to captain and during his service spent twenty-seven years at sea, eleven years on shore duty and nine years and six months awaiting orders. During this last period he was practically retired from service on pay: his last active duty was performed in 1881.

Captain Faunce served three years in the Seminole war in Florida and was also in the Mexican war. During the Civil war he commanded the Harriett Lane in many important engagements. He did meritorious work at Newport News when he blew up the magazine of the shore batteries. He was in the engagement at Fort Hatteras, and when the fort surrendered the flag was lowered to the Harriett Lane.

Captain Faunce was appointed to the command of the United States cutter Harriett Lane, in 1858, and he commanded her first in the Paraguay expedition. His services on this occasion were highly appreciated by his naval friends who presented him with a silver pitcher. When the Prince of Wales visited this country, Captain Faunce was detailed to receive him; the Prince presented him with a gold watch and chain. When the Harriett Lane was taken from the Revenue Marine service Cap-



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tain Faunce was placed on shore duty. He was one of the Board of Examiners for promotion in the Revenue Marine at Washington. He was a member of the New York Yacht and Marine Clubs.

Captain Faunce married, first, in 1841, Eugenia Taylor, daughter of Captain William Taylor of Baltimore, and had one daughter Eugenia Taylor Faunce; second, in 1873, Isabel Harris of New York and had one son John Bell Faunce.

Captain Faunce died July 7th, 1891. He had the great gift of appealing to men of all classes, and especially the officers and enlisted men under his immediate command, and though a strict disciplinarian, he knew how to win their confidence and affectionate regard as well as their respect. He was well equipped to an unusual extent for any work and an officer of good judgment.

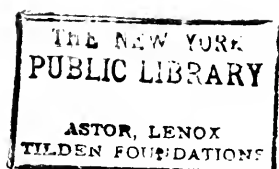
George Hoffman Bend



GEORGE HOFFMAN BEND was born in New York City, son of William Bradford and Catherine Ann Thomas Bend. His grandfather, the Reverend Dr. Joseph G. Bend, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Baltimore, Maryland, married a granddaughter of Mary Boudinot, sister of Elias Boudinot. This family was established in America by Elle Boudinot, a French Huguenot refugee. Elias Boudinot was a Revolutionary patriot and was President of the Continental Congress from 1779 to 1783. His only daughter married William Bradford, Attorney-General in President Washington's second Cabinet. On his maternal side he was descended from Edward I. of England, in 1272, and his second wife, Margaret, daughter of Philip III. of France. He became the father of Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Norfolk; Margaret Plantagenet, daughter of Lord and Lady Seagrave, married the fourth Lord Mowbray, whose eldest daughter married the third Lord De le Warr. The eldest daughter of the latter married the third Lord West whose son was the seventh Lord De le Warr. His great-granddaughter married Lord Windsor whose daughter Edith married George Ludlow, of Hill Deverill in Wiltshire, who was the fourth in descent from William Ludlow. One of his descendants was Sir Edmund Ludlow, who was the grandfather of Major-General Edmund Ludlow, of the Parliamentary Army, and a favorite lieutenant of the Lord Protector, Oliver Cromwell. His most conspicuous service was the completion of the conquest of Ireland, began by Cromwell and Ireton.



GEORGE HOFFMAN BEND



Notwithstanding his inheritance of Plantagenet blood, Edmund Ludlow, a zealous Puritan, did not hesitate to sit as one of the judges in the trial, in 1694, of King Charles I., and joined in condemning that unfortunate monarch to death. He escaped the fate which overtook the other surviving regicides at the restoration by withdrawing to the Continent and lived, almost until the beginning of the eighteenth century, at Vevey in Switzerland, where his dwelling and tomb are still shown.

Gabriel Ludlow, born in Castle Carey, England, in 1663, was the grandfather of Gabriel Ludlow, of Hill Deverill, who was a soldier in the service of King William III., and commanded the forces of that monarch in the province of New Brunswick during the war with France. He came to New York in 1694 and was one of the most successful merchants and foremost citizens of the young metropolis.

He married Sarah Haumer, daughter of the Reverend Dr. Josiah Haumer, and had a family of thirteen children, six of whom were sons. By contracting marriages with other distinguished Colonial families, a list of these alliances recalls many names of prominence in the past and present social life of New York, and includes such families as Verplanck, Livingston, Brockholst, Bogert, Morris and Goelet. One of the most famous of his grandsons was Carey Ludlow, who built the celebrated Ludlow mansion in State Street facing the Battery, which during his time and that of his daughter, Mrs. Jacob Morton, was the centre of the exclusive social life of the city. It was at their residence that a ball was given to Lafayette in 1824, which was long regarded as the most magnificent social function New York had ever witnessed.

James Ludlow, the tenth child of Gabriel Ludlow,

married, in 1781, Elizabeth Harrison, a daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Pelham) Harrison. He was graduated from Columbia College in 1768, and his second daughter, Frances Mary, married Philip Thomas, son of Philip Thomas, of Rockland, Cecil County, Virginia; and his wife, Sarah Margaret Weems, daughter of William Weems, of Weems Forest, Calvert County, Virginia. The Thomas family in Virginia also had a remarkable old-world ancestry. Philip Thomas, of Rockland, was a descendant of John, fourth Baron Mowbray, and his wife, Lady Elizabeth Seagrave, great-granddaughter of Edward I. of England; and a great-grandson of John, third Baron Mowbray and Lady Joan Plantagenet, daughter of Henry, third Earl of Lancaster, a grandson of Henry III. of England.

George Hoffman Bend was educated in New York and after graduation he was engaged in the stock brokerage business in New Street, New York City, for many years. He was a prominent member of the New York Stock Exchange, and had always taken a notable part in the affairs of the financial district, with its wonderful national and international machinery whereby the entire country is served, in the development of its industries.

He was a member of the Governing and Arbitration Committees of the Stock Exchange, and was largely interested in City, State and National affairs. He was a member of the Union, Metropolitan, City, Union League, Tuxedo Riding, New York Yacht and Players' Clubs; the American Museum of Natural History and the American Geographical Society.

He married, April 21st, 1873, Elizabeth A. Townsend, daughter of Isaac Townsend, of New York, and had two children, Amy, wife of Cortland Bishop; and Beatrice, wife of Henry Prother Fletcher.

Mr. Bend died February 15th, 1900. He was a pillar of strength and integrity in the world of commerce, full of healthy wit and humor and devotion to his country's interests. He was a broad minded Christian, big-hearted and generous, giving where it was most needed and least advertised.

George Pope



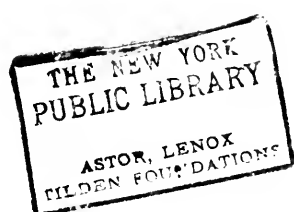
GEORGE POPE was born in Boston, Massachusetts, January 9th, 1844; son of William and Mary Bogman Pope, and traces his genealogy back for eight generations through well known New England families of Pope, Pierce, Cole, Stubbs, Neale, and others to John and Jane Pope.

He was educated in the public schools of Brookline, and at the age of eighteen enlisted, as private, in the Forty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry. He was transferred to and made captain in Colonel Shaw's Fifty-fourth Regiment, colored troops, and he rendered distinguished service in the assault of Fort Wagner, Charleston Harbor, where he was wounded and Colonel Shaw was killed. At the age of twenty December 3rd, 1864, he was promoted to major and at twenty-one July 11th, 1865, he was made lieutenant-colonel. He was active in the battle of Olustee, Florida, and remained in service until after the battle of Appomattox in 1865. He then entered the employ of a Boston lumber firm, and in 1868 was sent to Montreal to take charge of a branch office.

In 1890 he returned to Hartford to become an officer in the Pope Manufacturing Company. The latter Company was a descendant of the old Pope Bicycle Company, founded by his cousin, the late Colonel Albert A. Pope, which manufactured the well known "bikes", for the purchase of which many a member of the present adult American generation saved his boyhood pennies. George Pope became vice-president of the concern and later president of the reorganized Pope Manufacturing Company.



Geo. Pope



He had been chairman of the Show Committee of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers and the Automobile Board of Trade, and it was largely through his efforts that the early automobile shows were successes. He had active charge of the work in the New York shows from 1903 to 1913. At the time of his death he was treasurer of the Automobile Chamber of Commerce. He was president of the National Association of Manufacturers, and was re-elected for his fourth term as president of the Manufacturers' Association in 1916. He had been prominently identified with local commercial and business organizations, and in the campaign of 1896 was a Presidential Elector at large in Connecticut.

After America entered the war Colonel Pope had been energetic and whole-hearted in his efforts to show the way to national service. In a letter to President Wilson he offered the services of the National Association of Manufacturers to the Council of National Defense when war began, acting, in so doing, on behalf of the Association's Board of Directors.

Co-operation between employer and employee was a subject in which Colonel Pope was greatly interested. The national industrial conservation movement, an effort recently inaugurated by the National Association of Manufacturers, received much of its impetus from him.

He was vice-president of Walker and Barkman Manufacturing Company, and was deeply interested in the good roads movement. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, a Sphinx and a Mystic Shriner, and a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Founders and Patriots of America, and was a life member and president

of the Albany Burgesses Corps. He was a member of many clubs in New York as well as in New England.

He married, November 24th, 1873, Annie M. Rich, daughter of Lathley and Mary Bayliss Dean Rich, of Boston, and had one daughter, Marion, who married C. Howard Gillette. Mr. and Mrs. Gillette had five children, Dorothy Pope, wife of H. Holbrook Hyde; George Pope, Charles Howard, John Pope, and William Pope Gillette.

Colonel Pope died April 19th, 1918. The great organizations which he dominated have been factors of advantage to society, and have helped to teach needed lessons in efficiency: in short, he was a giant among those who have demonstrated that New England has not gone to seed, and that the possibilities of her future are as grand as the record of her past.





SAMUEL CHEW

Samuel Chew



AMUEL CHEW was born in Maryland, January 28th, 1831; son of Henry Banning and Harriett Ridgely Chew. He was a descendant of John Chew, a cadet, of the family of Chew, of Chewton, Somersetshire, England, who landed on Hogg's Island, opposite Jamestown, Virginia, in 1622. His son Samuel was for a time a practising physician, and afterwards became a judge, and was Chief Justice of the District of New Castle. He was influential among the Quakers, Benjamin Chew, son of Dr. Samuel and Mary Galloway Chew, born November 29th, 1722, at West River, studied law with Andrew Hamilton in Philadelphia, and after Hamilton's death in 1741 he went to England, where he continued his studies at the Inns of court in London, having as a fellow student Sir William Blackstone. He returned to America, and was admitted to the Bar, in 1746. He began the practice of law at Dover.

He represented the three lower counties of Delaware in the house of delegates; was speaker of the Assembly from 1753 to 1758, and a member of the Boundary Commission on the part of the three lower counties. In 1754 he removed to Philadelphia and became Recorder of the City; Master of Rolls; Attorney-General of the Province; a member of the Provincial Council, and in 1774 was made Chief Justice of the Province of Pennsylvania.

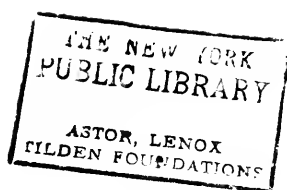
At the opening of the Revolution, as Justice Chew had been appointed by Royal authority, he did not side with the revolutionists, and was released of his parole,

and he, with John Penn, the proprietary of Pennsylvania, was placed under arrest, but they were allowed to retire to Mr. Chew's property Union Forge, New Jersey, and were released from arrest the next year. From 1791 until the abolition of that court in 1806, he was president of the high court of Errors and Appeals.

In 1764 he built a spacious stone mansion in Germantown; during the battle of Germantown Colonel Thomas Musgrave of the British army, with six hundred men, threw themselves into the house and used it as a fort. It was cannonaded by Washington's army, but the stone walls resisted the assault and Maxwell's brigade was left to besiege the house, while the main American column passed on. His grandson, Henry Banning Chew, married Harriett Ridgely, daughter of Governor Charles Ridgely, of Hampton, Maryland.

Samuel Chew was educated by private tutors; studied law in Philadelphia, and was admitted to the Bar. He devoted a large part of his time to the management of his family estates, the preparation of marriage settlements, wills and trusts, and their subsequent administration. He was distinguished in manner, unselfish, and a refinement which comes of right thinking and consideration for others.

He married, June 20th, 1861, Mary, daughter of David Sands Brown, a prominent merchant of Philadelphia, and Elizabeth Brown. Mr. and Mrs. Chew had six children, Ann, wife of Vere Alston, former Judge of the Court of Appeals in Cairo, now residing at Ellwell Manor, England; Elizabeth, David Sands, Samuel, Benjamin, and Oswald Chew. Mr. Chew died January 10th, 1887.





SAMUEL CHEW, JR.

Samuel Chew



AMUEL CHEW, son of Samuel and Mary Brown Chew, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 28th, 1872. He was educated at the Penn Charter School and by private tutors, and was graduated from Harvard University in 1893. He then studied law in Philadelphia and was admitted to the Bar in 1895.

When the Spanish-American War broke out he was engaged in mining operations in the Klondike region. He returned in record-breaking time and joined his regiment, the First City Troop, and served throughout the war. The Philadelphia City Troop was organized at the beginning of the Revolution and became body guard of General Washington.

At the Bar he was noted for his earnestness of purpose, ability and kindly nature, which developed the deepest personal affection in those thrown into close contact with him.

When the World War started he tried to join the allied forces, but he was over age. He then joined the American Ambulance Corps and did heroic work. In the summer of 1917, while bringing out the wounded under heavy German fire over badly broken ground, he met with an accident which necessitated his return to America. In the early Autumn of 1918 he went abroad with the Red Cross, where he served in a legal capacity until after the Armistice was signed.

He had served as city solicitor, and was a member of the Racquet, Philadelphia, Radner Hunt, and numerous other clubs. Mr. Chew died July 5th, 1919.

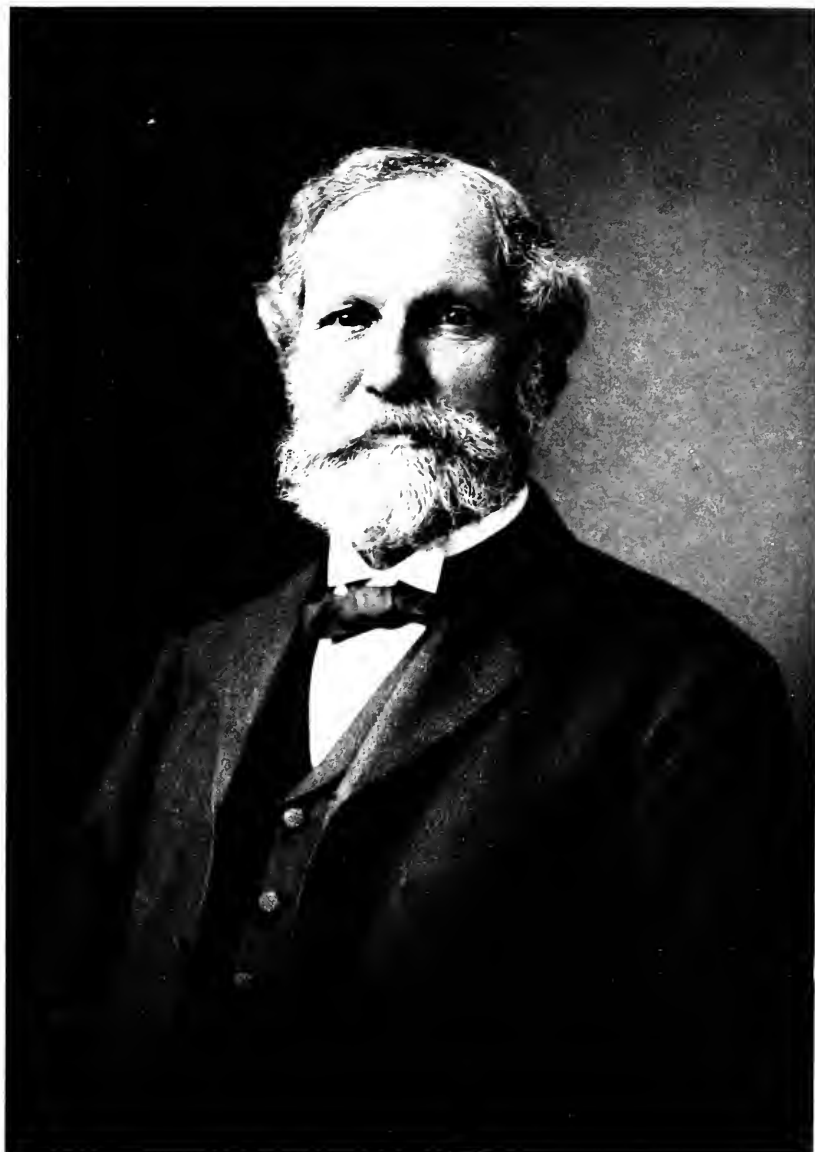
Joseph George Rosengarten



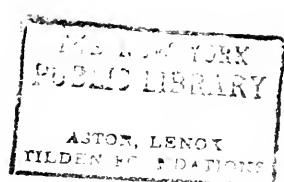
JOSEPH GEORGE ROSENGARTEN was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 14th, 1835; son of George David and Elizabeth Rosengarten. He attended the school known as the Academical Department of the University, under the direction of Samuel Wylie Crawford, and entered the Department of Arts of the University of Pennsylvania in 1848. He distinguished himself during his college course by his scholarship, and participated actively in the college life of those days, which appears so simple compared to the many-sided interests of the modern student, but which has a quaint charm of its own.

He was a member of the Zelosophic Society, being initiated in September, 1849, and took part in its discussions and celebrations.

On being graduated, in 1852, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, he entered the law office of Henry M. Phillips, and remained there until May 12th, 1856, when he was admitted to the Bar. During his law course he was a member of Judge Sharswood's class from 1853 to 1855. In 1855 he received the degree of Master of Arts. After admission to the Bar he went abroad, to take up more particularly the study of Roman law under the famous Professor Von Mohl, at the University of Heidelberg. On the recommendation of Mr. Phillips, who was prominent in the public life of those days, and who served for a time as a member of Congress from the First Congressional District of Philadelphia, Mr. Rosengarten was appointed as bearer of Government dispatches, and



JOSEPH G ROSENGARTEN



through this distinction was brought into contact, during his studies abroad, with men of prominence in various countries.

While in Heidelberg he took part in the life of the German student with that some keen interest in which he had participated in his college career at the University of Pennsylvania. He was made a member of one of the Heidelberg corps, known as the Suevia. A German student corps has, like almost everything else in Germany, a touch of militarism connected with its organization and customs, and Mr. Rosengarten's life as a member of the corps may not have been without some influence in giving him at least a taste for the military career in which, a few years after his return, he was to distinguish himself.

While abroad he frequently wrote articles for the "Evening Journal" of Philadelphia, in which he gave accounts of political conditions prevailing in Germany, as well as of his experiences and travels. On his return from Germany, at the close of 1857, he entered the law offices of George Junkin and Henry S. Haggart, and it is interesting to know that he occupied offices with the successors of these two distinguished jurists. On March 5th, 1859, he delivered the annual address before the Zelosophic Society, choosing for his subject, "College Life Abroad."

By a strange incident Mr. Rosengarten was brought into close touch with the Southern conflict, even before the flames of war had burst forth. While on a tour of inspection with the officers and trustees of the Pennsylvania Railroad on the opening of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, in the Spring of 1859 (returning by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad), he was captured at Harper's Ferry at the time of the famous raid

of John Brown, and for a time was in danger of being involved in serious complications on the suspicion of being a Northern emissary. He saw John Brown lying wounded after his desperate defense, and, in an article in "The Atlantic Monthly," published in June, 1865, he gives, in connection with a detailed account of his rather thrilling experience, an impressive picture of that remarkable hero. The passage is worth quoting in full: "His great, gaunt form, his noble head and face, his irony-gray hair and patriarchal beard, with the patient endurance of his own suffering and his painful anxiety for the fate of his sons and the welfare of his men, his reticence when jeered at, his readiness to turn away wrath with a kind answer, his whole appearance and manner, what he looked, what he said—all impressed me with the deepest sense of reverence. If his being likened to anything in history could have made the scene more solemn, I should say that he was likeliest to the pictured or the ideal representation of a Roundhead Puritan dying for his faith, and silently glorying in the sacrifice not only of life, but of all that made life dearest to him. His wounded men showed, in their patient endurance, the influence of his example; while the vulgar herd of lookers-on, fair representatives of the cowardly militiamen who had waited for the little force of regulars to achieve the capture of the engine-house and its garrison, were ready to prove their further cowardice by maltreating the prisoners."

He little thought at the time that he was to revisit this place in 1862 as a military officer in the United States service, in the struggle between the North and the South. In 1860 there came to him the only temptation in his career to accept public office. He was offered the nomination for the Legislative Assembly of Pennsylvania, but,

after some hesitation, he declined. In 1861, at the outbreak of the war, he enlisted in the Commonwealth Artillery, and went to Fort Delaware. In the following year he took part in the organization of a company, and became first lieutenant of the One Hundred and Twenty-first Pennsylvania Voluteers (Infantry) under Colonel Chapman Biddle. He took part in the engagement at Fredericksburg, and was promoted for gallantry to the rank of major on the staff of General John F. Reynolds. Somewhat later he became ordnance officer of the First Corps of the Army of the Potomac, and among those who formed part of his staff were Wallace M. Mitchell, brother of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, Colonel Riddle, Craig Wadsworth, and other well-known Philadelphians. The corps to which he belonged was prominent in the campaign of the Wilderness, and was the first to reach Gettysburg. In the severe struggle of the first day General Reynolds was killed, and Mr. Rosengarten was one of those placed in charge to take the body of the dead hero to Lancaster.

In a volume on "The Annals of the War," published by the Philadelphia "Times," will be found a chapter on the first day's battle of Gettysburg by Mr. Rosengarten, in which important details of the memorable engagement are given. His associations with General Reynolds were of a close personal character. It was appropriate, therefore, that he should have been selected to deliver the address at the dedication of the monument to General Reynolds, erected by the State of Pennsylvania at Gettysburg, in September, 1889. He also made the principal address on the presentation of a portrait of General Reynolds to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, on March 8th, 1880.

After the war he resumed the practice of law in Philadelphia, and also found the time to take up literary

labors. He became a frequent contributor to such papers as the "Ledger" and "The Nation," and when "The Penn Monthly" was established in Philadelphia, Mr. Rosengarten became actively interested in the literary venture, and was a frequent contributor to its columns.

His interests widened with growing years, and it may fairly be said that he took part in almost every movement during the past fifty years for the promotion of philanthropic work and of intellectual activity in Philadelphia. As a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, which he joined in 1856, he turned his attention to historical writing, devoting himself more particularly to the gathering of material bearing on the participation of the Germans in the Revolutionary War and in the Civil War. His researches have been summed up in two works, one on "The German Soldier in the Wars of the United States" (1886), and the other, "The Sources of German-American History" (1892). In addition he published a large number of papers, chiefly of an historical character, in the publications of the Historical Society, of the American Philosophical Society, and of the Pennsylvania German Historical Society. Later he extended his researches to the history of French settlements in this country. He was a copious writer and speaker.

Among the institutions in whose welfare he has taken especial interest, the House of Refuge, the American Philosophical Society, the Drexel Institute, the Free Library of Philadelphia, and more particularly the University of Pennsylvania stand out prominently. For many years he was one of the directors of the House of Refuge, and was vice-president of the board. Largely through his instrumentality the removal of the institution to the splendid quarters at Glen Mills was affected, and before

the erection of the new buildings he visited various European institutions, in order to benefit by their practices and experiences. Mr. A. J. Drexel selected Mr. Rosengarten as one of the directors to conduct the affairs of the admirable institution which bears the name of its founder. He aided Dr. Pepper in the establishment of the Free Library of Philadelphia, and became president of the institution on Dr. Pepper's death. For many years he was president of the Evening Home Association, and during his incumbency of the office, the movement, which began in a modest way, grew to its present large dimensions.

Despite his many labors, he found time to conduct the affairs of the eighth and ninth wards charity organizations, as president. He was one of the pioneers in the formation of the Civil Service movement, and was the first president of the Alliance Francaise, in Philadelphia, organized to promote and encourage the study of French in that city. The prominent part that he took to collect funds for the statue of General Comte de Rochambeau, erected at Vendome, in France, prompted the French government to confer on Mr. Rosengarten the decoration of the Cross of the Legion d'Honneur.

Elected to the American Philosophical Society in 1891, he had always manifested a deep interest in the affairs of this venerable institution, and was one of its counselors. To its publications he likewise made frequent contributions, and he was selected by the Society to prepare memoirs of such distinguished members as the Reverend Doctor William H. Furness, Henry Copee, and J. Seargant Price.

To speak adequately of the services of Mr. Rosengarten to the University of Pennsylvania, of which he be-

came a trustee in 1896, would mean the recital of a goodly part of the history of that institution, for long before he entered upon his duties as a member of the Board of Trustees, he had in various ways manifested his deep interest in the University. He served as president of the College Alumni Society from 1895 to 1905. For many years he was president of the University Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity. Almost from the inception of the General Alumni Society he acted as one of its vice-presidents, and, as an adjunct to the promotion of University interests, he identified himself closely with the University Club, and was a prominent factor in the various steps taken to bring the club up to its present degree of prominence and prosperity.

While chiefly interested as a University Trustee in the affairs of the Library, there is no section and no department of the University to which he had not given of his time and of his means.

Supporting Dr. Pepper in the activity which this remarkable leader of men unfolded during the twenty-two years of his incumbency of the office of Provost of the University, he saw the institution advance, step by step, from comparatively modest proportions to assume a worthy place among the great institutions of learning in this country.

When Provost Harrison succeeded to the important office, he found in Mr. Rosengarten a faithful and enthusiastic supporter of the many important plans that have been carried out during the last decade toward the further extension of the University's many-sided activities.

A member of the Trustee's Library Committee, since 1896, he succeeded Mr. W. W. Frazier, in 1905, as chairman of that committee. The growth of the Library was

largely due to the services of these two men, and it is only proper to record at this opportunity the gratitude of all interested in the University for the work done by Mr. Frazier and Mr. Rosengarten in helping to create in Philadelphia a centre of research worthy of a great institution.

Mr. Rosengarten never married. He made his home with his sister, Miss Fannie Rosengarten. He was a director of the firm of the Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Chemical Manufacturing Company, and was presiding officer, by request of the directors, at the stockholders' meetings of the Philadelphia Trust Company, Girard Trust Company, Fidelity Trust Company and the Real Estate Company. He is survived by a brother, Frank H. Rosengarten, president of the Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Company. Other brothers were Harry B. Rosengarten, Mitchell G. Rosengarten and Samuel G. Rosengarten, and a sister, Emma Rosengarten Sinnickson. A brother, Adolph, was killed in the Civil War.

Mr. Rosengarten died January 14th, 1921. Through his kindness, his gentleness of manner, his deep sympathy with all earnest efforts looking to the promotion of scholarship and the betterment of mankind, he had endeared himself to all who enjoyed the privilege of his friendship. His generosity, which flowed so naturally and so unstintedly, was but the expression of his rare nature.

Arthur Emlen Newbold



ARTHUR EMLÉN NEWBOLD was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 5th, 1857; son of John S. and Anna Penrose Newbold. He was educated at the Episcopal Academy, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1879.

Following his graduation he entered business with his father's firm, W. A. Newbold, Son and Company, and became a partner in 1880. He became a partner in the banking firm of Drexel and Company, Philadelphia; J. P. Morgan and Company, New York, and Morgan, Harjes and Company, Paris, in 1905.

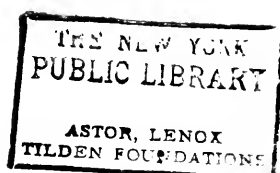
He was a director of the Philadelphia Savings Fund, Insurance Company of North America, Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, and the Commercial Trust Company. He was treasurer of the War Commission of the Episcopal Church and one of the Executive Committee of Public Safety and Defense.

Mr. Newbold was chosen one of eight laymen of the new Protestant Episcopal Council, which on January 1st, 1921, became the ruling body of the Church and under which all Church affairs are centralized. He was a member of the Philadelphia, Rittenhouse, Union League, Racquet, and Union (New York) Clubs.

He married, February 25th, 1884, Rita Dixon, daughter of Fitz-Eugene and Catherine Dallas Dixon, of Farley, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Newbold had four children, Anna Buckley, wife of C. Herman Krumbhaar;



ARTHUR EMLÉN NEWBOLD



Arthur Emlen, who married Marjorie, daughter of Charlton and Anna Brinton Cox Yarnall, of Philadelphia; Fitz-Eugene Dixon, who married Eleanor, daughter of George Wharton and Charlotte Eleanor Pepper, of Philadelphia; and Dorothy Emlen, wife of C. Lothrop Ritchie.

Mr. Newbold died June 6th, 1920. He was a noted banker and possessed good judgment of men, sound business sense, a talent for organization, thoroughness in execution, and an insistence upon results as the only barometer of progress. He united in a striking personality the virility and powers of the American pioneering spirit with the charm and subtler influence of its later day culture and idealism. His career will leave a permanent impression upon American life.

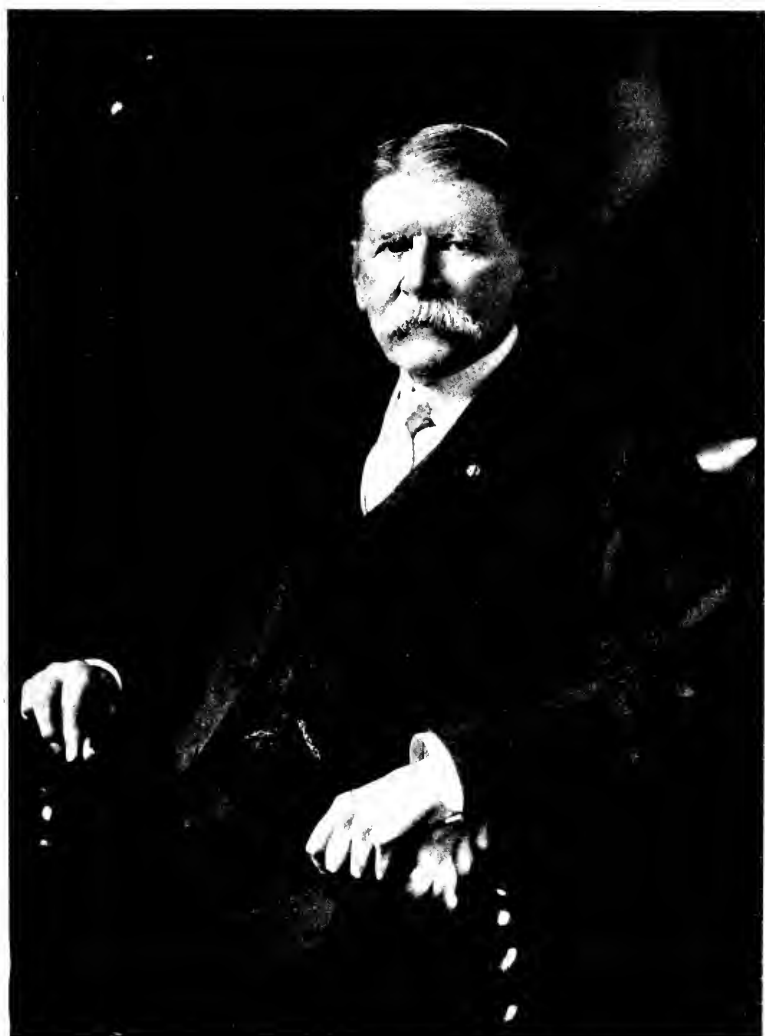
Horace Porter



ORACE PORTER was born at Huntington, Pennsylvania, April 15th, 1837; son of David Rittenhouse Porter, twice Governor of Pennsylvania, and Josephine McDermott Porter. He was a descendant of John Porter who fought at Warwick under William the Conqueror. The first of the family in America was Robert, whose son, General Andrew Porter, fought through the Revolution from 1776 to the surrender at Yorktown.

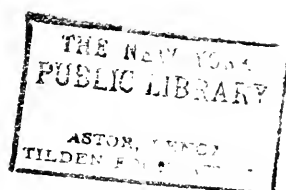
Horace Porter was educated at Harrisburg during his father's term as Governor and later went to school at Lawrenceville and then to Harvard and while there accepted a West Point appointment. He was graduated from the military academy in July, 1861, fifth in his class, was assigned to the Ordnance Corps and entered the army at a time when trained officers were needed, for he was commissioned second lieutenant while Beauregard's guns were bombarding Fort Sumter. His rise in the army was rapid, until, at the age of twenty-seven, he was commissioned Brigadier-General and aide-de-camp to General Grant, then field commander of the Union armies.

He participated in the expedition against Port Royal, and was promoted to the rank of captain for gallantry in the operation against Fort Pulaski. Subsequently he was detailed as Chief of Ordnance of the Army of the Potomac under McClellan. He fought in turn in the armies of the Potomac, Ohio and Cumberland, and won six brevets for bravery. A special act of Congress



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Howe Porter



bestowed the Congressional Medal on him for his bravery at the battle of Chickamauga, where he also attracted the attention of General Grant, who selected him as a member of his staff and kept him by his side the remainder of the war.

After the war, when Grant was Secretary of War, General Porter acted as his assistant. He resigned from the army at the end of Grant's first term as President, when he was executive secretary to the President, and accepted the vice-presidency of the Pullman Car Company. He was president of the Saint Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, and the first president of the West Shore Railroad, then a competing line to the New York Central and to the Vanderbilt fortune. Later he became interested in New York elevated roads, and with others built the Metropolitan Elevated or Sixth Avenue Line and became its president. It was at this time that General Porter invented the ticket chopper, which is still used at all interborough elevated and subway stations.

General Porter was the man who saved New York from the disgrace that was hanging over it through failure to provide a suitable tomb for General Grant. Various cities desired to have Grant buried in their suburbs, but New York was chosen after the city had pledged to erect a monument on Riverside Drive. General Grant was buried there in 1885. Seven years later, in 1892, no progress had been made to raise money for the tomb. General Porter took the matter in hand and succeeded in arousing the latent pride of New Yorkers, with the result that the necessary \$600,000 was raised within a few months.

In 1896 General Porter organized the sound money

parade in behalf of McKinley and Hobart in the presidential campaign of that year. It was the largest and best managed parade New York had even seen, one hundred thousand men between morning and dark marching up Fifth Avenue.

General Porter entered political life at the age of sixty. President McKinley appointed him Ambassador to France in 1897, and he remained at that post for eight years. He became one of the most distinguished of the Diplomatic Corps at Paris, serving his country there during the war with Spain. His term also embraced the assembling of the Peace Commission, which signed a second Treaty of Paris on the same table upon which Franklin and his colleagues after the Revolution signed the first Treaty of Paris.

It was while he was Ambassador that General Porter recovered the body of John Paul Jones, the "father of the American Navy," buried under a building in Paris. He spent six years at this task and an infinite amount of pains and study to make sure of proper identification of the body, which was in a remarkable state of preservation. The body was brought to this country escorted by a fleet of battleships and placed in the crypt of the chapel at the Naval Academy at Annapolis. For this General Porter received the thanks of Congress, which extended him the privileges of the floors of both houses for life.

General Porter closed his career as an earnest advocate of universal peace. Throughout his life he was famed as an after-dinner orator and raconteur, and as a writer his account of his campaigns with Grant is one of the most interesting books which deal with the career of the great Union General. He was president of the Union League Club from 1893 to 1897.

General Porter received the degree of LL.D from Union, Princeton and Harvard universities and from Williams College. He was decorated with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor by France and the gold medal for patriotism by the Sultan of Turkey. He was at one time the president-general of the Sons of the American Revolution, a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the American Geographical Society, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and a past commander of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was also a vice-president of the New York Chamber of Commerce, president of the Grant Monument Association, a member of the Navy League and of the Medal of Honor Legion. He was a delegate to the Hague Peace Conference in 1907.

He was a member of the Union League, the Metropolitan, the University, the Century, the National Arts, the Downtown, Lawyers, Players, Authors, Lotos, Republican, Army and Navy and the Automobile Club. He also was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, of the Society of Foreign Wars, the Society of the Cincinnati, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and the Alliance Francaise. He had been a director in numerous railway and financial institutions.

He married, December 23rd, 1863, Sophie King McHarg, of Albany, New York, and had four children, Horace, Clarence, William and Elsie, the latter the only surviving child, Mrs. Edwin Mende. General Porter died May 29th, 1921. He was a man possessed of brilliant qualities, which he displayed as soldier, diplomat, orator, patriot and builder. His deeds, his words, the very spirit of his exemplary and distinguished life, all were a gift to the country he loved. He was a great American and a great inspiration to American youth.

Howard Spencer Graham



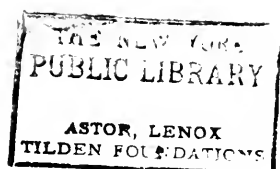
HOWARD SPENCER GRAHAM was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 13th, 1877; son of Thomas and Elizabeth Haskins Dupuy Graham. His mother was of Huguenot descent. The family resided for generations at "Clover Hill," on the left bank of the Schuylkill, near Gray's Ferry and opposite Woodlands. This estate came into possession of the family through the marriage of Daniel Dupuy, son of the original Huguenot, to Eleanor Coxe, and the titles are said to have been granted by the King of Sweden antedating the grant by Charles II. to William Penn. William Graham, father of Thomas, came from the Montrose family of Scotland. Thomas Graham, developed the Pocahontas coal field in Virginia, founded the city of Graham, Virginia, and became a prominent figure in the affairs of the State for his pioneering activities.

Howard Spencer Graham was educated at Rugby Academy, Philadelphia, and at the age of eighteen engaged in mining engineering in Mexico. After eight years spent in Mexico he returned to Philadelphia and became the representative of Redmond, Kerr and Company. In 1902 he founded the firm of Graham and Company and in 1913 the firm of Graham, Parsons and Company was organized.

Mr. Graham held a prominent position in the financial affairs of Philadelphia, and was one of the leaders in the war chest campaign. He was a director in the Commercial Trust Company, a trustee in the Franklin Insti-



HOWARD SPENCER GRAHAM



tute, and a member of the Philadelphia, Racquet, Clam Bake, Sunny Brook Golf, and Philadelphia Cricket Clubs, Pohoquiline Fish Association and the Saint Andrews Society.

He married, April 19th, 1892, Margaret McCall Thayer, daughter of the Honorable Martin Russell Thayer and Sophia Dallas Watmaugh Thayer, of Philadelphia, a descendant of Richard Thayer, who came to Massachusetts from Braintree, England, in 1640, and settled in Braintree, Massachusetts. Maria Chew, mother of Sophia Dallas, was a granddaughter of Benjamin Chew.

Mr. and Mrs. Graham had three children, Howard Spencer Graham, Jr., who married Gladys Raleigh; Maria Thayer Graham, wife of Ricardo Z. Zimmerman, and Margaret Thayer Graham.

Mr. Graham died April 10th, 1921. He was gifted with an extraordinary ability for seeing the possibilities of intensified efficiency, knowing how to attain these possibilities, and selecting, almost with unerring instinct, men who could do the things that had to be done in order to achieve the standard aimed at by him. He was a man who, induced to take control of a public corporation, like that of this municipality, for example, inevitably would have made it a model government by devoting himself entirely, and without oratory, to building only that kind of government and selecting men for executive positions who could and would have made new records in their various spheres of action.

Men like Howard Graham rarely, if ever, can be induced to assume onerous public responsibilities. His career presents an example of integrity and energy that those who come after him may well follow.

John Howard McFadden



JOHN HOWARD McFADDEN was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 3rd, 1850; son of George Henry and Charlotte Elliott McFadden. His father came from County Cavan, Ireland, and was the founder of the firm of George H. McFadden & Brother, cotton merchants, in Philadelphia. His mother was born at Ripon, Yorkshire, England. He was educated at the Episcopal Academy, and after leaving school entered his father's firm. At the time of his death he was one of the senior members of the firm.

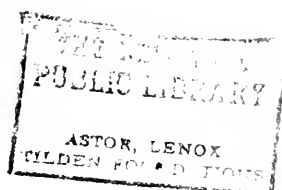
Mr. McFadden was a great lover of pictures and acquired a collection of eighteenth century art that ranked among the greatest private collections in the world. For a number of years he was president of the Art Club. His collection include canvases by John Crome, John Constable, Richard Wilson, R. A. Romney and Raeburn, which were purchased in a group of seven in London in 1916. There are in his collections canvases by Gainsborough, George Morland, George Henry Harlow and Sir Thomas Lawrence. Portraits and landscapes are among them.

In addition to his patronage of art he interested himself in medical science and gave large sums to the Lister Institute of London for research work on the subjects of cancer and measles. For many years he helped to finance the work of doctors associated with that institution, and made repeated trips abroad in connection with this work.

The researches into cancer and cell reproduction



JOHN HOWARD McFADDEN



were carried out with Mr. McFadden's financial backing by Dr. Hugh Campbell Ross and his assistant, Dr. J. W. Cropper. The discoveries made by these physicians were published in the volume "Further Researches Into Induced Cell Reproduction and Cancer." It had a wide circulation in medical and scientific circles, and developed a new theory which is said by physicians to have accomplished much toward combating the disease.

In 1913 he devoted another large sum to the fight on cancer by establishing the John H. McFadden Research Institute in Liverpool. This institution also made searching investigation into causes and methods of preventing contagious diseases. He also provided other funds for equipment of a laboratory in the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine.

He aided in a research fight against pellagra, a mysterious disease prevalent in the South more than ten years ago. With Colonel Robert M. Thompson he provided a fifteen thousand dollar fund for two expeditions sent into regions pellagra was ravaging.

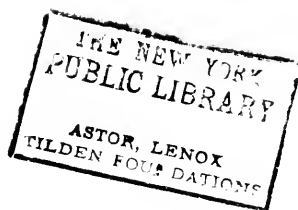
Mr. McFadden presented to the Pennsylvania Museum, Memorial Hall, Fairmount Park, a valuable collection of Antarctic specimens, given to him by the famous explorer, Sir Ernest Shackleton. The specimens, which include flora, minerals and photographs, are now on exhibiton.

He was interested in a number of private charities. But of this, as of his benevolence in other fields, he never spoke to acquaintances, and it was only through others that his generosity became known. He was a trustee of Jefferson Hospital and of the Pennsylvania School of Industrial Art, director of the Academy of the Fine Arts, member of the Union League and Art Clubs,

Philadelphia; of the Metropolitan and New York Yacht Clubs, New York, and the Junior-Carlton Club, London.

He married Florence De Witt Bates, daughter of Samuel R. and Hannah McCullough Grandin Bates, and had three children, Philip Grandin McFadden, Mrs. Jasper Yates Brinton, and Captain John H. McFadden, Jr. Captain McFadden organized an ambulance unit during the World War and served with distinction. He was awarded a Cross of the Legion of Honor by the French Government.

Mr. McFadden died February 16th, 1921. He was a most genial and a most loyal friend, simple in his life, open in his thoughts, happy in trying to spread happiness around him. His was a life spent in material and spiritual upbuilding, a life of works that make the world better, that make mankind happier.





ROBERT BRADLEY HAWLEY

Robert Bradley Hawley



ROBERT BRADLEY HAWLEY was born at Memphis, Tennessee, October 2nd, 1849; son of Joseph Henry and Susan Carter Brown Hawley. He was descended from Joseph Hawley, who resided in Stratford, Connecticut, as early as 1629, the first recorder and magistrate of the town, who was a deputy of the General Assembly from 1658-87. He married Katherine Birdseye, and their son, Samuel, succeeded his father as a member of the General Assembly, and was one of the first settlers of the town of Derby. Samuel married, first, Mary, a granddaughter of Governor Welles; second, Patience, daughter of Isaac Nicholls, and granddaughter of Sargeant Francis Nicholls, a descendant of King Robert Bruce. The English ancestry of the Hawley family is traced back to 1006 A. D.

Stephen Hawley, son of Samuel and Patience, married Mary De Forest, a descendant of the noted Huguenot, Jesse De Forest, who brought over the first Walloon emigrants to New York City, and also of Captain Benjamin Blagge. Their son, Hezekiah, married Sarah, daughter of Daniel Phelps, a descendant of William Phelps, who came to America in 1630, settled at Dorchester, and became a member of the Massachusetts Assembly, was Governor of the new Colony of Connecticut for a year, and was a founder and first settler of Windsor, Connecticut. Other ancestors were Daniel Horsford and William Thrall, both first settlers of Connecticut, and Edward Griswold, one of the founders of Clinton, Connecticut.

Joseph Chrysostom Hawley, son of Hezekiah, served in the Revolutionary Army. He married Amy, daughter of Griffin and Mabel Bradley, descendants of the first settlers of New Haven.

Robert B. Hawley, on his maternal side, was descended from Sir Grey Skipwith and Edward Dale, royalists, who sought refuge in Virginia after the death of King Charles I., and whose ancestry goes back, in an unbroken line, to the time of the Conqueror. Sir William Skipwith married Alice, daughter and heir of Sir Lionel Dymoke, of Scrivelsby, England, and their granddaughter, Diana, became the wife of Major Edward Dale and mother of Katherine Dale, wife of Captain Thomas Carter, Sr., of Virginia. Sir Charles Dymoke was Royal Champion at the Coronation of King James II. in 1685.

Captain Thomas Carter, Jr., married Arabella Williamson. He was a captain in the Lancaster militia and served for nearly a quarter of a century as Justice of Lancaster court. His son, Thomas III. married Joanna Miller, and their son, Jesse, married Susan Satterwhite. Jesse Carter, Jr., was a non-commissioned officer of the Virginia Line during the Revolution. He married, first, Anne Payne; second, Sarah Brown, daughter of John Edmunds Brown, Mary Ann Carter, daughter of Jesse, Jr., and Sarah, married James Williamson Brown, of Caswell County, North Carolina, and their daughter, Susan Carter Brown, married Joseph Henry Hawley.

Robert B. Hawley was educated in Memphis, studied law under Judge Bowman, of Louisiana, and as a young man went to Galveston, Texas, where he entered into business with Isaac Heidenheimer, and later associated with Edwin Sampson under the firm name of

R. B. Hawley & Company, importers and brokers. He immediately became interested in politics, and held his first office as president of the Board of Education. He later achieved the distinction of being the first Republican elected to Congress from the Galveston district. He served in the Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Congresses and it was during this time that he made the acquaintance of Theodore Roosevelt, with whom he formed an intimate friendship.

During the two years that he served in Congress he was a member of the house Ways and Means committee and of the rivers and harbors committee. He was vitally interested in the development of the rivers and harbors of Texas. In addition to his work on the Philippine commission, he assisted in the readjustment of affairs in Cuba following the Spanish-American war. In his capacity as a member of the rivers and harbors committee he was interested in the Nicaraguan Canal, the forerunner of the present Panama Canal. He was a close personal friend of former President William McKinley, of Mark Hanna, of Thomas B. Reed, and of President Menocal, of Cuba.

Mr. Hawley's career as a sugar man dates back to 1895 when he acquired an interest in the New Iberia Sugar Company in Louisiana, and from that time on he became one of the most active and conspicuous members of the sugar industry. Mr. Hawley was largely responsible for Cuba's present place as the foremost sugar producing country of the world. He was the pioneer in interesting American capital in the development of Cuba's resources as a sugar producer, and was instrumental also in the introduction of the most improved and efficient methods and appliances in milling operations. He blazed the way for the huge mill by building

the two giant centrals, Chaparra and Delicias, and founded in 1900, the Cuban-American Sugar Co., which became a very prosperous company under his wise and capable leadership. He fully realized the importance of fortifying the natural advantages of the island by utilizing every improvement that scientific skill and inventive genius could devise. During the World War he was selected to act as a trustee for the Cuban sugar industry and was made vice-president of the Sugar Finance Committee upon its organization.

Mr. Hawley was a member of the Union League, Downtown, Sleepy Hollow, National Arts and National Republican Clubs.

Mr. Hawley married, December 11th, 1878, Mary Drake Rice, and had one child, Susan Mary Hawley, who married Major John Calvin Oakes, and left two sons, Hawley and John C. Oakes.

Mr. Hawley died, November 28th, 1921. He was one of the most useful and public spirited citizens of America. He had been a powerful influence for the moral as well as the physical upbuilding of his country. A man of high ideals, of lofty character, and of stern integrity in all his relations, he has made a wholesome and happy impression upon the public and private life of the community.

In his success attained by ability of a high order plus hard work and consecration to duty, he never lost that kindly amiable manner that so endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. His influence he had always wielded for the betterment of his country, his state, and the social circle in which he moved.

The bright and shining example of his unselfish service, his generous character, and his noble deeds shall always remain as a precious possession, an inspiration and a hallowed benediction to all his associates.

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GEORGE PEENE

George Peene



GEORGE PEENE was born in Yonkers, New York, in May, 1848; son of Joseph and Caroline Garrison Peene. He was educated in the public schools of Yonkers and by private tutors, and at the age of twenty-two became associated with his father, who had been engaged in navigation projects on the Hudson River since 1851.

One of the first boats to ply between New York and Yonkers was the sloop "Emeline," captained by one Isaac Ruton, who had kept a tavern in Yonkers. The shares in the "Emeline" were held by the storekeepers and farmers. When Ruton obtained a controlling interest in the sloop he immediately advanced the freight rates, and the shippers, in resentment, built a sloop for themselves in 1825. It was called the "Independence," and its commander was Captain John Garrison. After running six years the "Independence" was sold, and another sloop, known as the "Ben Franklin," made weekly trips.

Among those who worked on the "Ben Franklin," in 1839, was Joseph Peene, who was born in England, and had been brought up to a seafaring life. He married Caroline A. Garrison, the Captain's daughter. When his father-in-law retired, young Peene became captain of the boat. In 1851 Captain Peene and his brother-in-law, Hyatt L. Garrison, bought the sloop "Elias Hicks," and in 1857 Captain Peene bought the "Martin Hynes." The "Ben Franklin" was bought from Captain John Garrison, and the "Franklin", "Hynes" and "Hicks" consti-

tuted the line. A few years later the "J. H. Gautier", nicknamed the "Lizzie" was added.

In 1864 Captain H. L. Garrison sold his interest to Captain Peene. The transportation business grew rapidly during the next few years, and Captain Peene found it necessary to purchase a propeller and three barges. He also purchased the wharf which he had previously rented.

In 1873 the three sons of Captain Peene, John G., Joseph, Jr., and George assumed charge of the business. They added to the line a tugboat, a barge, a lighter, known as the "City of Yonkers," and a steamer, which they named "Caroline A. Peene." In 1895 the "Caroline A. Peene" was replaced as a regular vessel by a newly built boat, the "Ben Franklin."

In 1894 the firm was incorporated under the name of the Ben Franklin Transportation Company. John G. Peene was made president, Joseph, Jr., treasurer, and George, secretary, and upon the death of his two brothers, George Peene became president of the Company. New boats and additional equipment have been added to the line until it grew to be a small fleet of freighters. The Peenes exerted a commanding influence in the business circles of Yonkers. John G. Peene was elected mayor of the city in 1893, his opponent being John Kendrick Bangs, the famous humorist.

George Peene married, February 7th, 1872, Jennie Elizabeth, daughter of William and Elizabeth Edgerly Wood, who came to this country from Manchester, England, with her parents in 1858. In 1660, Thomas Edgerly settled at Oyster River, a branch of the Piscataqua in New Hampshire now Durham. He was a judge of the Court of Sessions at Portsmouth. A number of the

members of the Edgerly family served in the Colonial and Revolutionary wars. Mr. and Mrs. Peene had four children, Elizabeth, wife of Dr. William Henry Garrett; Caroline A., wife of Arthur Harris; Louise Stewart, wife of Mortimer James Partelow; and John Garrison Peene.

Captain Peene died November 30th, 1920. He was a man of high personal character, whose integrity was universally recognized. He was a useful and public spirited citizen, and devoted much of his time and best endeavors to public activities. He was kindly and courteous and a loyal friend, seeking and retaining the friendship of all around him.

Henry Darius Lyman

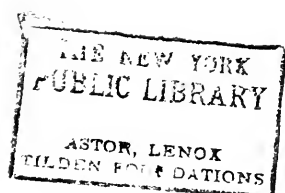


HENRY DARIUS LYMAN was born in Parkman, Geauga County, Ohio, April 2nd, 1852; son of Darius and Betsy Converse Lyman. His grandfather, the Honorable Darius Lyman was a noted lawyer; probate judge of Portage County; state senator; member of the board of trustees of the Western Reserve University and candidate of the Anti-Masonic and National Republican parties for Governor. His great-grandfather, Colonel Moses Lyman, was an officer in the Army of the Revolution, and commanded a regiment at the battle of Saratoga; and as a mark of honor for meritorious services, he was deputed to convey to General Washington the official report of that important victory. His uncle, the Honorable Samuel Lyman was a member of the first Congress elected under the Constitution of the United States.

The first of the family in this country, Richard Lyman, came over in the ship "Lion" and arrived at Naticot, November 2nd, 1631. He first settled in Charlestown, Massachusetts, and with his wife, Sarah, united with the church in what is now called Roxbury, under the pastoral care of Eliot, the apostle of the Indians; he became a freeman at the general court, June 11th, 1635, and on October 15th, 1635, he left Charlestown, with a party of about one hundred persons, the object being to form a settlement at Windsor, Hartford and Weathersfield. He was one of the original proprietors of Hartford, in 1636, and, with his wife, formed a connection with the First Church of Hartford, of which the Reverend Thomas Hooker was pastor.



HENRY DARIUS LYMAN



Henry D. Lyman not only received the fundamental training of the country schools, which in those days was most thorough and far reaching, but his home was one in which higher mathematics, classic literature and contemporaneous modern thought formed the basis of the daily life. His first independent business venture was in the service of the post-office department of the federal government. He filled several posts so successfully that he was appointed Second Assistant Postmaster in the administration of President Arthur. At the time he was but thirty-two years of age. In this position he distinguished himself by his activities in stamping out the Star Route frauds. Of his experience in connection with this investigation he has left an important record, which is on file in the Congressional Library.

Mr. Lyman had been associated with Theodore N. Vail while in the Postal service, and at Mr. Vail's suggestion he went to Boston to take part in the management of the Bell Telephone Company. His connection with Mr. Vail was intimate and his assistance in the early history of the telephone company was invaluable. Mr. Vail was largely interested in the newly formed American Surety Company, and recognizing the value of the fundamental idea of a bonding company of this kind, proposed to Mr. Lyman to throw his energies into the field. He removed to New York, and in 1885 was appointed fourth vice-president of the American Surety Company. Mr. Lyman was signally successful from the start and was made president of the Company April 12th, 1899, in which office he remained until January 17th, 1912, when he became chairman of the board of trustees.

Under the direction of President Lyman the Ameri-

can Surety became one of the most important, if not the most important surety company in the country. He was an executive of unusual ability and made strong business friends and connections for his company.

Mr. Lyman's surety career was further distinguished by the personal interest he took in those cases where young men had strayed from the straight path and who had been bonded by the American Surety. He had a wonderful memory for names and that faculty proved of service to his company. His first position in the business world was in Trinity Place, a few hundred yards from the American Surety building where, in after years, he did the most important work of his life.

Mr. Lyman was an expert checker player and was one of the most expert writers on that game in the world. For years he contributed to the checker column of the "Glasgow Herald" and of New York newspapers. In 1911, on a trip to Europe, he played a checker game by wireless with a passenger who was on a ship going in the opposite direction. Mr. Lyman won, and his victory received much publicity. He was the author of a book describing one thousand checker problems.

Mr. Lyman was held in the highest regard by surety men, and it is recognized that during his career he did much for the betterment and improvement of the business of suretyship as a whole.

He married, June 6th, 1906, Louise Corrine, daughter of Charles K. and Lucy Ingersoll Judson, of Rochester, New York, and had one daughter, Hazel Louise Lyman.

Mr. Lyman was at one time president of the United Surety Company of America. He died February 27th, 1921. It is safe to say that no citizen was ever

more respected and beloved than Mr. Lyman. His name was a guarantee for uprightness of dealing, kindness, friendship and assistance to people in every walk of life. He possessed great skill in business organization and at the same time retained his native simplicity of character and confidence in human nature. He held a guiding hand toward high and beautiful standards and to all who came in contact with him, his career will ever remain an abiding inspiration.

James Beauchamp Clark

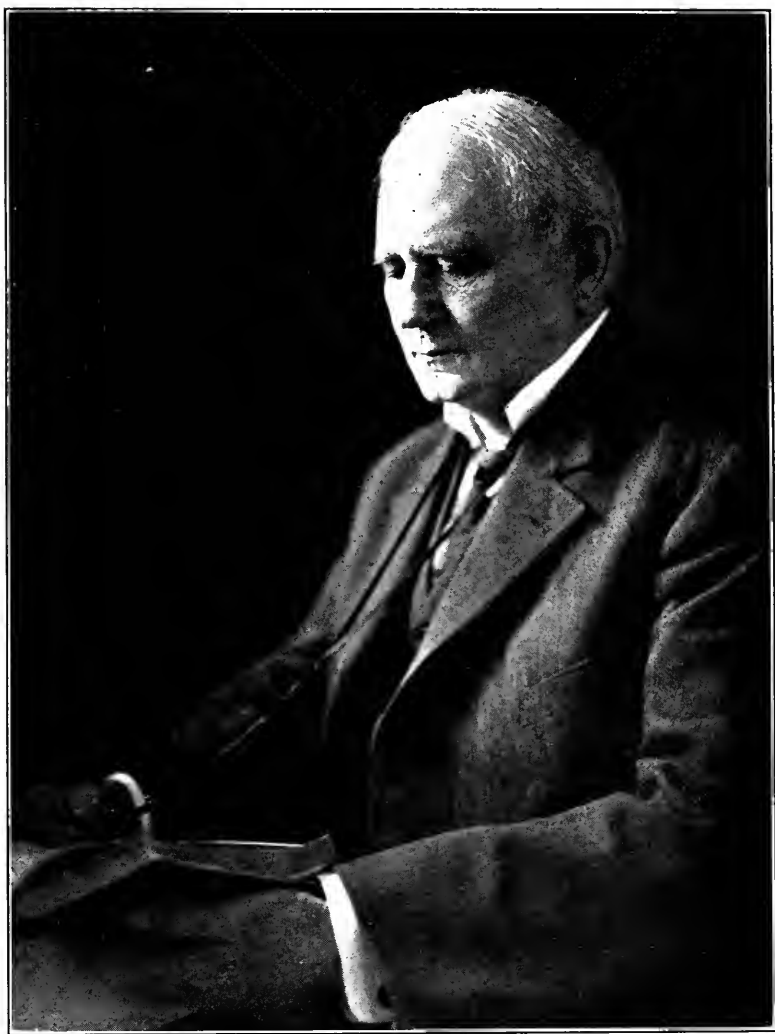


JAMES BEAUCHAMP CLARK was born near Frankfort, Anderson County, Kentucky, March 7th, 1850; son of John Hampton and Althea Beauchamp Clark. His father was of New England stock and his mother was descended from the Cavaliers of Maryland. He was educated in the common schools of Kentucky, Kentucky University, Bethany College and Cincinnati Law School. Bethany College honored him with the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1914. He taught school for a number of years, and in 1873-74 was president of Marshall College, West Virginia.

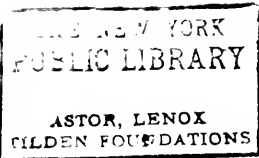
In 1875, at the age of twenty-five years, he settled in Missouri, at Bowling Green. There he was admitted to the Bar and was city attorney of his home town and Louisiana, Missouri, from 1878 to 1881.

In 1880 he was elected vice-president of the Denver Trans-Mississippi Congress and in that year was chosen Presidential Elector. From 1885 to 1889 he was prosecuting attorney of Pike County, Missouri, and from 1889 to 1891 was a member of the Missouri House, where he framed the Missouri primary law, an anti-trust statute, and an Australian ballot law. His service in Congress began in 1893, but was limited to two years, but he returned in 1897 and every two years thereafter until his defeat in November, 1920.

He developed rapidly after he entered Congress in 1893. After his second election in 1896 he grew in strength and popularity. When John Sharp Williams



JAMES BEAUCHAMP CLARK



of Mississippi left the House for the Senate, Mr. Clark succeeded him as minority leader by virtue of his seniority on the Ways and Means Committee, which drafted the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Act. His attempts on that committee to keep down the duties marked him as a leader among the Democrats, and his speech against the bill was one of the most notable addresses of that session of Congress.

Mr. Clark's sincerity, his friendship for adherents and political opponents as well, his fairness as a presiding officer, his knowledge of history, his fondness for anecdotes and humorous stories, and his retentive memory gave him distinction among his colleagues and won for him their esteem without regard to party. As minority leader he kept the Democrats of the House as a working unit. When he became speaker in 1910, a position he held for eight years, he retained much of his influence, although overshadowed later by President Wilson, and shorn of most of the power that had been possessed by his predecessor, Speaker Cannon. When the Republicans gained control of Congress in 1918, Mr. Clark was the unanimous choice of his party for Speaker, and became minority leader. In 1904 he was made permanent chairman of the Democratic National Convention at Saint Louis and chairman of the committee notifying Judge Alton B. Parker of his nomination for President.

Mr. Clark's first elevation to the Speakership in 1910 made Oscar Underwood of Alabama next in line as ranking man on the Ways and Means Committee.

Champ Clark reached the peak of his long political career just before he was defeated by Woodrow Wilson for the Democratic nomination for President at the Baltimore convention in 1912. Only the two-thirds rule,

which governs the nomination of a Democratic candidate for President, but not a Republican candidate, prevented Mr. Clark from being the nominee of his party and in all probability President of the United States.

Mr. Clark had a clear majority of the delegates for eight ballots. In American political history Martin Van Buren was the only other man who failed to obtain the Democratic nomination for President after having received a majority of the votes in a National Convention.

William J. Bryan's sensational attack upon Mr. Clark at Baltimore, charging him with being affiliated with leaders representing the "interests," held the Convention in deadlock for more than a week and brought about Mr. Clark's defeat and the nomination of Wilson. Bryan assailed Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall; August Belmont, and Thomas F. Ryan.

He married Decembr 14th, 1875, Genevieve Bennett, of Aux Vasse, Callaway County, Kentucky. They had four children, Champ, Jr., and Ann Hamilton, both of whom died; Bennett, who was parliamentarian of the House while his father was speaker, and colonel in the American Expeditionary Forces, and Genevieve, who married James M. Thompson, a New Orleans publisher.

Champ Clark died March 2nd, 1921. He had the gift of inspiring warm friendship. Simple, strong, impulsive, a scholar without pretension or affectation, one of the most sociable, humorous and kind-hearted of men, if he sometimes injured himself politically by hasty speech or followed false political gods, his honesty and sincerity, his desire to do the country service, his ardent, essential patriotism, were never in doubt. In a generation he had made himself a sort of institution. An energetic, a salient, marrowy and warmly human character.

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MITCHELL STEAD

Mitchell Stead



MITCHELL STEAD was born at Great Horton, near Bradford, England, March 20th, 1847; son of Jonas and Mary Stead. He was educated in his native town, and after leaving school entered the employ of his father, who operated the first power loom ever run in England.

In 1872 he married Martha Maria Watson, daughter of Levi and Rhoda Watson, of Bradford, England. In 1880 Mr. Stead, with his family, came to this country and located at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He had been engaged by William Follwell Brothers and Company to construct a mill. After being in their employ for two years he became a partner in the firm. Mr. Stead was manager and superintendent of the worsted mills and was widely known as an enthusiastic yachtsman. He was a member of the Keystone, Trenton, Wissonoming and Columbia Yacht Clubs. He was a thirty-third degree Mason and a member of the Manufacturers and Union League Clubs.

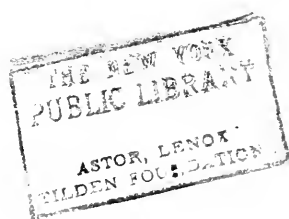
Mr. and Mrs. Stead had nine children, Mary, wife of John Conley; Annie Stead; Charlie, who married Margaret Eckert; Ada, wife of Joseph B. Wytzman; Bertha, wife of Eric Bonbuddenbrock; William Follwell Stead, who married Marion Perine; and Edith, Estelle and Mitchell Stead.

Mr. Stead died January 24th, 1919. His unit of mental contemplation in mill production was not the individual machine or set of machines but the complete factory, fully equipped with machines so designed with

reference to each other that each one did its own work to match perfectly with the processes that came before and after. To the native insight and breadth of vision which discerned these elements of power and effectiveness, Mr. Stead added a remarkable industry, an insight into the future and a driving energy of unusual degree.

Like all truly strong men he drew strong men about him, welcoming their help and not fearing their ascendancy, and he and his associates certainly did much toward making American worsted manufacturing what it is today, the standard of the world.

Mr. Stead was intensely human. His predominant quality was not austerity nor combativeness. It was nothing more complex than superabundant good nature. His greatest gift was the gift of making and retaining friends. All his life he consistently sounded the human note.





HENRY BRUNNER

Henry Brunner



ENRY BRUNNER was born in Aaron, Switzerland, May 8th, 1857. He was educated in his native town and passed the examination for Notary of the district, but did not establish himself. He came to this country in 1882 and entered the banking business in Cincinnati and later moved to California, where he organized and controlled a total of nineteen banking institutions, among them being the Swiss-American in San Francisco. While still a youth he organized the Commercial Bank of San Louis Obispo, California.

Among the many successful enterprises created by Mr. Brunner are the following, their total resources reaching one hundred million dollars: Bank of Santa Maria, Bank of Lompac, Citizen's Bank, Paso Robles; First National Bank, Salinas; First National Bank, Monterey; Central Trust Company, now Anglo-California Trust Company, San Francisco; Commercial and Savings Bank, Stockton, Marin County Bank, San Rafael; Petaluma National Bank; Nevada County Bank, Grass Valley; Calaveras County Bank, Angels Camp; Western Grain and Sugar Product Company; United Milk Company; Pinal Oil Company; Union Petroleum Company, Paris, France; Santa Susana Oil Corporation; Swiss-American Bank, Locarno, Switzerland; Asti-Chivasso Railroad, Italy; Societe Hydro-Electric, Basses Pyrennees, France; Banque Franco-American, Paris, France (succeeded by the London County and Westminster Bank), and Credit Foucher of the United States, Paris, France.

Mr. Brunner was decorated by the French Govern-

ment as a Chevalier of the Legion D'Honneur for his work, and was made a Knight of the Crown of Italy by King Victor Emmanuel for founding a bank for Catholics in Italy. He also was decorated by the Spanish crown for writing the present agricultural laws of that country. He originated several of the pertinent features of the Federal Reserve Bank Laws of the United States, and drafted the California State Law relative to the collection of taxes in semi-annual installments instead of a single annual payment, which law has been widely copied by other entities of the United States. He wrote many articles on finance and was largely responsible for the Public Library at San Luis.

He was president of the Bankers' Union for Foreign Commerce and Finance, Inc., a corporation organized under the Commercial Investment Company law, for international banking, and designed to facilitate commercial relations with the European allies. His death unfortunately occurred in the midst of the organizing of the institution of which he was the leading spirit.

He married, February 25th, 1889, Mademoiselle Clara Vautier, daughter of Monsieur Jules and Sophie Chollet Vautier, of Aubonne, Switzerland.

Mr. Brunner died January 8th, 1921. His life was full of crowning works, insomuch that one is at a loss to say whether it is by the number or the magnitude of his achievements, by the boldness or the success of his undertakings, that he rose to so high a place in the world of affairs.

Mr. Brunner was a great banker. He would have been great in any calling, for in any examination of his life work the foundation postulate is the inborn genius and ability of the man. His rapid and uninter-

rupted rise from a humble subordinate post to a place among the foremost marks him out as one who was predestined to eminence. His genius gave him mastery of all the art and mystery, the technical details and the great policies of banking. Mr. Brunner was much more than a banker. He was one of the world's chief men of finance.

His judgment of business conditions, of the business outlook, particularly when the signs and portents were confused and men hesitated between confidence and apprehension, was remarkably sure and sound. He was never timid; he sought out the facts, looked them in the face, and guided his own course and advised others according to his reasoned conclusions. In public affairs, also, Mr. Brunner took the keen interest of a patriotic citizen. His conceptions of true national policy were so broad and well based that his counsel was often sought by those of an opposite political faith. Peculiarly fitted he was by long experience to grasp the essentials of international relations.

He came, like millions of others, to seek his opportunity in this land. He found it, he accepted it. He gave no time to complainings, to railings about the faults of society or of government. He became from the very beginning a thorough-going American, and he worked like an American in the American spirit.

Saunders Paul Jones



SAUNDERS PAUL JONES was born at Richmond, Virginia, September 16th, 1857; son of Colonel Warner Paul Jones, who was killed while leading a Confederate regiment at Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, during the Civil War, and Louise Le Valle Paxton Jones.

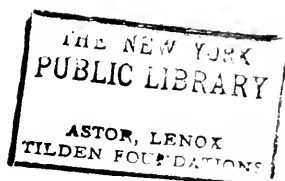
He was educated in his native town, and in 1888 removed to Louisville, Kentucky, where he soon became identified with many enterprises. He was senior member of the Paul Jones Distilling Company, and was interested in the Louisville Soap Company, the Quaker Maid Stores, Jenkins Lubricator Company, and the Paul Jones building. He was a prominent club man, and took a deep interest in civic affairs.

He married, September 11th, 1886, La Vinna La Bondais Barnett, daughter of John and Lucy Pitt Barnett, of Columbus, Georgia, and had five children, Paul Jones, Warner L. Jones, Mrs. John Churchill, Saunders P. Jones, Jr., and Barnett Jones.

Mr. Jones died March 31st, 1916. He was a man filled with practical and constructive ideas, with the ability to carry them to success.



SAUNDERS PAUL JONES



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NATHAN FRANKLIN BARRETT

Nathan Franklin Barrett



ATHAN FRANKLIN BARRETT was born at West New Brighton, Staten Island, New York, November 19th, 1845; son of John Thorn-dyke and Alice Lyman Barrett. The first of the family in this country, Thomas Barrett, came to America from England in 1648, and settled in Concord, Massachusetts.

Nathan Franklin Barrett, after leaving school, at the age of sixteen, served on a winter trip to Liverpool before the mast in one of the noted clippers of that day, a ship in the Red Cross Line named "The Escort." Finally returning home, he went to war and served three years with the Union armies, being wounded at the battle of Cedar Creek, where he served under Sheridan.

In 1866 he took up the serious study of landscape architecture, which he chose for a life profession, spending a period of practical apprenticeship in the nursery of his brother, Major Barrett, at the same time familiarizing himself with all existing literature on the subject and visiting all constructed works, worthy of attention, within reach. At that time the art of landscape architecture was but little known in this country. A. J. Downing, of Newburg, was the first prominent professional in this country. Calvert Vaux, associated with Frederick Law Olmstead, won the competition for the laying out of Central Park in 1858.

Nathan F. Lyman executed his first commission in 1869, and some of his earliest work of importance was for the Central Railroad of New Jersey, in connection

with which he laid out a number of station grounds, including those at Roselle, Cranford, Fanwood, Netherwood and Plainfield. His works became nation wide and extended from Maine and Florida to California. His most important work was the town of Pullman, which he planned in 1872; and George R. Pullman was not only his client but one of his warmest personal friends. He also assisted largely in the planning of Birmingham, Alabama; Fort Worth, Texas; and Chevy Chase, Maryland.

In 1895 he was appointed landscape architect of the Essex County Park Commission, associated with John Bogart, civil engineer. Branch Brook Park in the Oranges bears the particular stamp of his treatment, and the selection of park lands and the lay out of the connecting boulevards were a part of his duties. He served as a Commissioner of the Palisades Interstate Park from 1900 to 1915, in the latter years being appointed landscape architect of the commission, and from his plans the great Palisades Park is being laid out and beautified.

He was a member of the National Arts Club from the beginning of its existence, and was one of the prime movers in the formation of the American Society of Landscape Architects, and was elected its president in 1903.

He planned and laid out Rochelle Park, which is one of the most beautiful sections in New Rochelle. He made a beauty spot of a hollow, which brought the highest prices for residence sites that New Rochelle had known up to that time. In 1890 he built a house in New Rochelle, which he designed with a view of illustrating what a landscape architect could do with a half-acre plot. He instituted a variety of garden types: the

old fashioned Colonial garden, Japanese, Roman and Moorish gardens, and English topiary work. In his cellar, which was opened to the garden level, and through which a long vista continued, he devised a Normandy peasant's sitting room, a German peasant's kitchen, a Pompeian Court, and other picturesque effects of interests. The garden has been called, "The Most Beautiful Half-Acre in the World."

Among the most prominent country places designed and laid out by him were the estates of Joseph H. Choate, Stockbridge, Massachusetts; H. O. Havemeyer, Islip, Long Island; P. A. B. Widener, Ogontz, Pennsylvania; Martin Maloney, Spring Lake, New Jersey; Norman B. Ream, Thompson, Connecticut; H. D. Auchincloss, Newport, Rhode Island; C. B. Alexander, Tuxedo, New York; Elliott F. Shepard, Scarborough, New York; R. G. Dun, Narragansett Pier, Rhode Island; F. D. Adams, Seabright, New Jersey; Stanley Mortimer, Wheatley Hills, Long Island; W. F. Havemeyer, Seabright, New Jersey. The Actors' Home on Staten Island, and the gardens of the Ponce-de-Leon Hotel in Florida were among his notable achievements.

He married, first, June 6th, 1869, Lucy Mildred Lampkin, of Athens, Georgia; second, October 10th, 1887, Clara Weiss, daughter of Frederick William and Caroline Basse Weiss, of Mount Vernon, New York. The three surviving children are, John T. Barrett, U. S. N.; Nathan Barrett, an agriculturalist and graduate of Cornell University, and Clarebelle Barrett.

Mr. Barrett died October 16th, 1919. He was by nature a great architect, an idealist. He loved the beautiful, to him a simple flower meant more than wealth. His "Art" was to him the greatest thing in the world.

Edward Douglas White

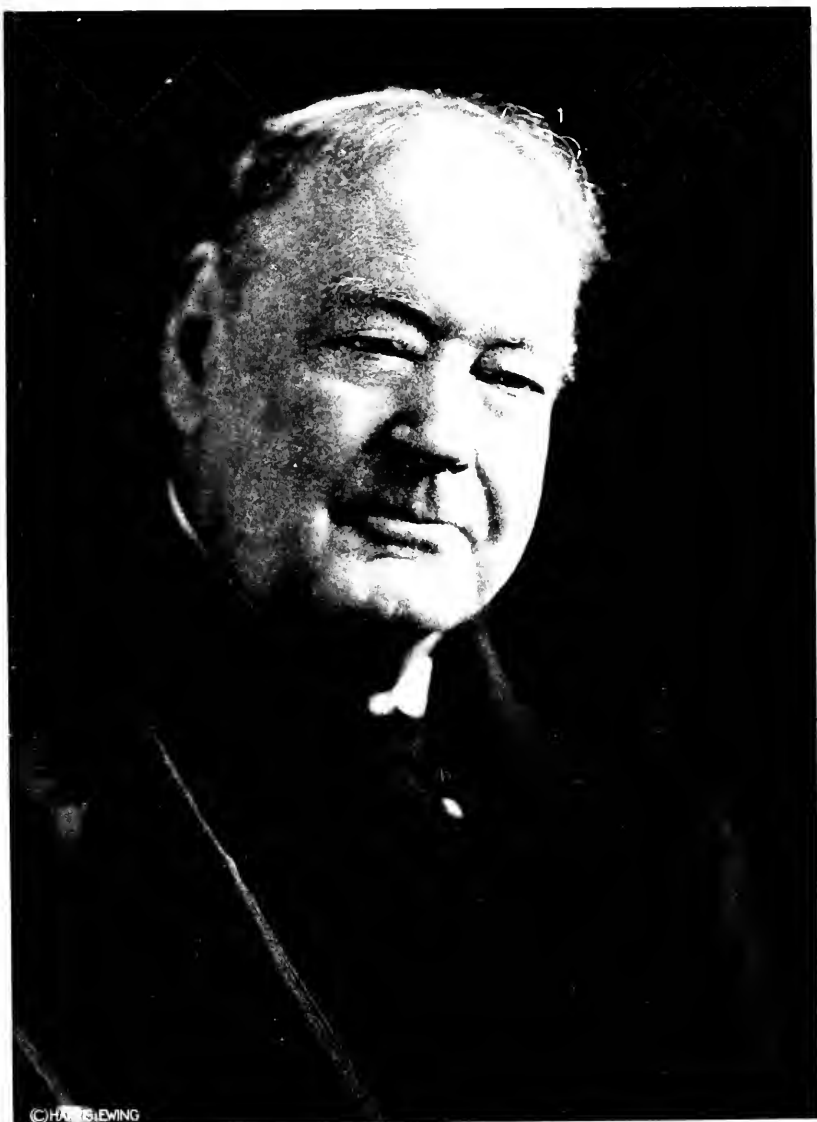


EDWARD DOUGLAS WHITE was born in La Fourch Parish, Louisiana, November 3rd, 1845; son of Edward Douglas and Catherine Rhingold White. His father was a noted judge, a member of Congress, and governor of Louisiana, and his grandfather, James White, emigrated to the territory of Louisiana before it was ceded to the United States, and later was made judge of Western Louisiana.

He was educated at Saint Mary's College, Emmetsville, Maryland, at the Jesuit College in New Orleans, and at the Georgetown University in Washington. He served in the Confederate army during the Civil War, and was admitted to the Bar of the Supreme Court of Louisiana in 1868. He practised law among the people of Louisiana, and became a sugar planter on its lowlands. His ability and high character were recognized by the people in repeated commissions as a public official. In 1874 he was elected as senator in the Louisiana Legislature. Four years later he was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court of the State.

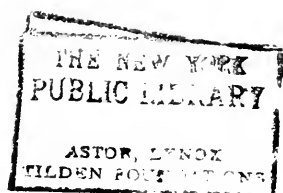
In 1891 Mr. White became a national figure. A senatorial contest was waged in Louisiana, and he entered the race. He had managed the campaign of Governor Nichols for re-election and had been prominent in the reform element of Louisiana. He had fought vigorously in favor of the anti-lottery movement. The Legislature finally chose him to succeed Senator Eustis.

He was in the Senate three years before he was elevated to the bench of the Supreme Court of the



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E. D. White



United States by President Cleveland, in 1894. During that period he distinguished himself on two occasions. Once was in the debate on the Anti-Option Law, when Senator made a profound legal argument against the constitutionality of the measure. The other occasion was during the struggle over the repeal of the Sherman Act, when he advocated the views President Cleveland was known to entertain on the subject. His nomination to the bench ended a memorable contest in the Senate.

Two New Yorkers had been nominated by President Cleveland, but both failed on confirmation. Throwing to the winds the custom which for eighty-eight years had kept a New York man on the bench, Mr. Cleveland named Senator White. He was confirmed within an hour. Almost as unusual as his appointment as associate justice was his elevation to the chief justiceship. In 1910, when President Taft was besought by various factions of the Republican party to appoint first this man and then that to succeed Chief Justice Fuller, the President boldly disregarded the custom regarding the selection of justices from his own party and that precedent frowning on the promotion of an associate justice to the chief justiceship, and sent to the Senate the nomination of Justice White. His nomination was confirmed immediately.

Unswerving to his devotion to duty, the chief justice was constantly in attendance at all sessions. During his twenty-seven years in the court Mr. White participated in judgments of extreme importance to the country. Called upon in 1911 to complete the work begun by President Loubet of France in fixing a boundary between Costa Rica and Panama, he arrived at a decision which the American Government is now insisting Panama shall

accept and cease the dispute with her neighbor on the question. He also participated in judgments which decided the fate of the income tax, direct primary, prohibition and woman suffrage amendments, as well as the issues of the tremendous legal battles which grew out of the anti-trust and commerce regulation laws.

His "rule of reason" decision in the tobacco and Standard Oil anti-trust cases called the attention of the public to the fact that he intended to interpret the law according to the formulae of moderation as well as cold logic. Filing the opinion for the majority of the court, the chief justice refused to construe all combinations as in violation of the law unless the restraint they exercised against normal trade was "unreasonable." In all his opinions on the bench the chief justice showed firm insistence that the hope of the republic lies in the supreme power of the federal government to control its affairs. By far the majority of his opinions were extemporaneous, and he is said by competent authorities to have been unexcelled in his ability to solve and analyze intricate legal problems orally and without the aid of any notes.

With the opening of the World War the court was called upon to decide the validity of the selective service and espionage acts, and many others of importance in that period of national crisis.

Another of his notable opinions was in the Bisbee deportation cases, in which the court held the Federal Government could not prosecute the citizens of Bisbee, Arizona, who drove the I. W. W. out of the town.

Chief Justice White wrote the opinion upholding the selective service law, and this is often recalled by attorneys. In a remarkable manner he established the right of a nation to compel its citizens to serve in mili-

tary forces in time of war by tracing the gradual evolution of governmental obligations from the Norman conquest down to the present time . . . His contribution to the law of the land will undoubtedly be a permanent one.

He died May 19th, 1921. To Chief Justice White the Supreme Court of the United States was, to quote his own words, "the offspring of the devotion of our forefathers to human liberty, and their genius in creating institutions for its perpetuation." He gloried in the nobility of its conception; the simplicity of its execution, its ordinary incidents, and the majesty that it bore as the servant of the whole people; he knew its weakness and its strength and that it was founded upon the affections of all the people and depended upon their continued support. He was in life and work an ideal chief justice of a tribunal that he cherished as "an ideal and undying personality." Great is the nation that can glory in the service and hold in gratitude the memory of such a citizen as Edward Douglas White.

Lewis J. Powers



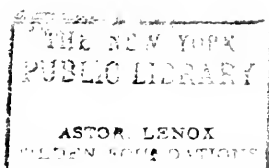
LEWIS J. POWERS was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, January 15th, 1837; son of George Washington and Miriam Pierce Powers. He was descended from an ancient family which bore originally the Norman name of Le Poer. The first ancestor in England was an officer under William the Conqueror, whose name appears in Battle Abbey as one of the survivors of the battle of Hastings. The first of the family in this country was Walter Power, who settled near Concord, Massachusetts. He married Trial, daughter of Deacon Ralph and Thankes Shepard. His son, Thomas, married Mercy Harwood, and their son, Phineas, married Martha. Isaac, son of Phineas, married Sarah Clark, and his son, Eli, married Emma Shaw, the grandparents of Mr. Powers.

Hon. Lewis J. Powers was educated in the public schools of Springfield, and after leaving school became a newsdealer in the Massoit House. Mr. Powers was the originator of the single column idea for suburban news. In 1857 he entered the stationery manufacturing business, first as a partner in M. Bessey & Company, then, in 1861, L. J. Powers & Brother, afterwards, in 1867, Powers & Brown Paper Company, and finally, in 1868, as sole owner of the vast concern now known as the Powers Paper Company, which, at one time, was the largest papeterie producer in the world. Mr. Powers remained active in this business up to the time of his death in 1915.

Mr. Powers' business life was conspicuous for in-



L. J. Fenn



tellectual vigor and unswerving integrity. As a business separate from that of the Powers Paper Company, Mr. Powers in 1887 bought the Union Paper Company of Holyoke, and with his son Lewis reorganized it under the name Connecticut River Paper Company: the plant was enlarged and Mr. Powers' ownership continued until 1899, when it was combined with other mills to form the American Writing Paper Company.

He was president and treasurer of the Union Paper Company, president and treasurer of the Connecticut River Paper Company, president of the Hampden Park Association, trustee of the Hampden Savings Bank, treasurer of the National Trotting Association, and a director of the Agawam National Bank, Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, Union Trust Company, Collins Manufacturing Company, Stebbins Manufacturing Company, Riverside Paper Company, Springfield Telephone Company, Wason Railway Car Company, and Springfield Sewing Machine Company.

Mr. Powers was chairman of the executive committee of the Springfield Club, later reorganized as the Hampden Park Trotting Association. The first horse show of national importance in North America was held in Springfield, October 10th to 13th, 1853. The exhibit was held in a vacant lot owned by the United States Government. P. T. Barnum was a judge of ponies in the field and Oliver Wendell Holmes, Rufus Choate and Edward Everett were numbered among its guests. The first race meeting, in Springfield, was held in 1868, under the joint management of the Springfield Club and Hampden Park Agricultural Society. Mr. Powers had been identified with harness racing in an official capacity longer than any man in the country.

Mr. Powers was a member of the Springfield Club, Nayasset Club, Country Club of Springfield, Hermitage, of Worcester, the Connecticut Valley Historical Society, and was a member of the Springfield City Council, 1862, 1867, 1869; alderman, mayor, 1879, 1880, and Massachusetts State Governors Council, to Governor Robinson.

He married, December 26th, 1855, Martha Bangs, daughter of Freeman Sears and Elizabeth Sikes Bangs. Edward Bangs and his wife, Rebecca, arrived at Plymouth in July 1623, in the ship "Anne." His son, Captain Jonathan Bangs, married Mary Mayo and their son Captain Edward Bangs married Ruth Allen. Dr. Jonathan Bangs, son of Edward, married Phoebe Hopkins, fifth in descent from Stephen Hopkins of the Mayflower.

Their son, Allen, married Rebecca Howes, daughter of Joseph Howes and Elizabeth Paddock. Samuel Howes father of Joseph, was the son of Jeremiah Howes and Sarah Prence, daughter of Governor Thomas Prence and Patience Brewster, who was daughter of Elder William Brewster, of the Mayflower. Deacon Joseph Bangs, son of Allen, married Desire Sears, the grandparents of Martha Bangs. Mr. and Mrs. Powers had four sons, Frank Bangs Powers, who married Ida Clark; Lewis J. Powers, who married Henrietta Lillian Palmer, a descendant of Governor William Bradford; Philip Carson Powers, who married Marion Burbank; Walter Champion Powers, who married Terese Wilcox. The grandchildren, Freida, wife of Major Austin Myron Pardee, daughter of Frank; Lewis Jerroldton, Martha May, Ciceley Chapin, children of Lewis 2nd; Francis Converse, Martha Alison, and Josephine Powers, children of Philip.

Mr. Powers had entertained at his home in Springfield many distinguished men; among whom were: Hiram Powers, the sculptor and a kinsman; Charles Dickens, Sir Henry Irving, Charles Stewart Parnell, Senator George Frisbie Hoar, Chief Justice Marcus P. Knowlton, Colonel William Edwards, President William Taft, John Shepard, Samuel Bowles, Honorable Frederick Gillett, Senator Murray Crane, General Leonard Wood, James G. Blaine, General Nelson A. Miles, W. H. Gocher, a Russian Grand Duke, and Governors Robinson and Bulkeley.

Hon. Lewis J. Powers died September 15th, 1915. His personality, his social nature, his hospitality, his cordial greeting, would have made for him a host of friends everywhere. But it was the quality, the character, of his friendship which was so exceptional. In the midst of a very busy life there was no exertion too great to make for a friend. His great delight was to give pleasure. It might be to send a flower or a book or a line of sympathy in their sorrow or joy. His many acts of kindness will never be forgotten in the hearts and lives of those who received them. He possessed that rare combination of simple virtues and signal achievements which marks the great citizen.

Henry Watterson



HENRY WATTERSON was born in Washington, D. C., February 16th, 1840; son of Harvey Magee and Talitha Black Watterson. His father was a member of Congress from Tennessee, a Democratic speaker and editor of power, and it might be said that Henry Watterson was born to both politics and journalism. The political atmosphere of his youth was as exciting as at any period in the history of the country, and the boy absorbed it and his thoughts were nourished by it. The biting wit and sarcasm of his mature years were born in those early days.

He attended school in Philadelphia at the Academy of the Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania, and there the attraction of writing became manifest, and he was for two years editor of the school paper. He left school when sixteen and went to MacMinville, Tennessee, where his father had a summer home, and there became founder, publisher, and editor of *The New Era*, a weekly paper, which he directed for two years and which flourished for some time after.

In 1858 he moved to New York and lived the Bohemian life of a critic of music and contributor to many New York papers. He returned to Washington in 1859 and became private secretary to Major John P. Heiss, founder of *The Washington Union*. When Major Heiss started *The States* Watterson was its managing editor and remained until the war opened.

Although he had never been in sympathy with slavery and believed in the Union, he found that he



HENRY WATTERSON

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could not separate himself from the ties of home and family, and, as he said "expatriate" himself. He became a staff officer, a defect of vision preventing him from taking a more active part in the field. In 1862-3, while still with the army, he edited *The Rebel* in Chattanooga, and it became the inspiration of the Army in the Southwest. It was brilliant and vigorous, but contained such strong attacks on General Bragg that when Chattanooga fell Bragg would not permit Watterson to continue his work within the army lines.

After the surrender he went to Cincinnati to live with an uncle, Judge Stanley Matthews, and did general work on *The Cincinnati Evening Times* for a while, returning in the Autumn of 1865 to Nashville, where, with Albert Roberts and George E. Purvis, he established *The Republican Banner*. In two years all but one of eight competitors retired. In 1868 he became one-third owner of *The Journal* in Louisville, which had been established in 1830 as a Whig newspaper by George D. Prentice. In six months the paper's circulation was quadrupled, its brilliancy and prestige were restored. The rival paper was *The Courier*, owned by Walter N. Haldeman, and in November, 1868, the two papers were consolidated, with Mr. Watterson as editor and Mr. Haldeman as publisher. This arrangement continued until Mr. Watterson resigned in 1919. The partnership was successful and *The Courier-Journal* became the political spokesman for a great part of the Southern Democracy.

He was a fearless advocate of what he thought was right, and early in his career gave the bold advice that the South should accept the situation left by the war, and encourage negro education. This was in line with his belief in the rightness of Lincoln, whom he greatly ad-

mired. He often told of his pride in calling on Lincoln the morning of his inauguration and of standing beside him during the ceremony.

"Let no Southern man point his finger at me," he said, "because I canonize Lincoln, for he was the one friend we had at court when friends were most in need."

He became a leader in the liberal movement in the National Democratic Party which resulted in the nomination of Horace Greeley, and he took a leading part in the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden in 1876. In that year he was elected to Congress to fill a fractional term, but refused to accept a nomination for the full term.

From 1872 to 1892, he sat at all national conventions of the Democratic Party as a delegate at large from Kentucky. He was always an ardent advocate of tariff reform and at one time practically led that wing of his party.

Mr. Watterson predicted the split in the Republican Party when Colonel Roosevelt opposed Taft's nomination at Chicago and led the Progressive revolt. He frequently denounced Colonel Roosevelt during that period, but when the war began and Roosevelt wanted to lead a division to the other side "Marse Henry came back to all his previous affection for his political adversary and said that "Teddy with an army corps were a victory."

He had no use for progressivism at all, and on that score was not elated with the nomination of Woodrow Wilson at Baltimore in 1912. He would have preferred Champ Clark or Oscar Underwood, but in the end supported Mr. Wilson, principally at the behest of Colonel George Harvey. Following the misunderstanding between Mr. Wilson and Colonel Harvey, he withdrew

his support, but before the day of election lent the ticket of the party the weight of his paper and his personal influence. On being criticized for a weathervane, he promptly wrote in the *Courier-Journal*:

"I am too much of a philosopher and too old at the bellows to be excited, much less embittered, by the ups and downs of politics. My reasons for a change of attitude are perfectly plain and clear. I am for Wilson and Marshall because they most nearly represent the public ends which I seek, as well as because, being of the same faith and having sat in the game with them, I am honor bound."

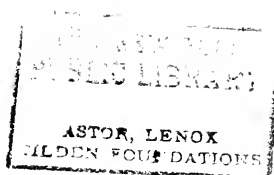
At the very outbreak of the World War he prophesied the Kaiser's defeat and the overthrow of the divine right of kings. He said:

It is only a question of time when the Kaiser's wondrous fighting machine, set for world conquest, will come to its Appomattox. As God smote slavery in America and struck down Napoleon in France, so He will find a way to circumvent the powers of darkness in Germany. Be the time limit long or short, the end is sure. The medieval spirit must die, the divine right of kings is already dead."

He denounced prohibition and suffrage. Feminism he said, would be the death of womanhood which he revered. Personally, Henry Watterson was as fascinating as his editorials. After his resignation from the *Courier-Journal*, he spent much of the time writing his reminiscences, which were published under the title "*Marse Henry, Looking Backward*." Other books were a "*History of the Spanish-American War*," "*History of the Manhattan Club*," "*The Compromises of Life*," a series of lectures and addresses.

He married December 20th, 1865, Rebecca, daughter of Hon. Andrew Ewing, of Nashville, Tennessee. Two children survive, Henry Watterson, Jr., and Mrs. William Miller. He was the grandfather of Henry Watterson, 3rd, a member of the Canadian Artillery, who was killed in action in France, September 27, 1918; Thomas Black Watterson of Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. Roy Norwood of Nashville; Austin Gilmore, who is attending Culver Military Academy; Kent, Milbrey Watterson, Marion T. and Watterson Miller.

Henry Watterson died December 22nd, 1921. His career is an essential part of American history. Andrew Jackson took him on his knee. John Quincy Adams leaned on his shoulder in his youth. He was a page in Congress. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted and went to the front. His papers, during the struggle, were luminous, and his pleas for the comfort of the common soldier were compelling. After the war his passion was that of Lincoln, the reconstruction of the Union, the healing of the great wound that civil strife had inflicted. His genius made him known and admired all over the world. His grace of manner, his extraordinary charm, his interest in his fellows made him beloved by those who were privileged to know him. In many lands and among every class he numbered his admirers and friends and the bright flame of his mind, the mellow glow of his charm were undimmed to the last. The intellectual world has felt his power and he leaves no successor in that newspaper world of which he was the undisputed chief.





JOHN DAVID BARRETT

John David Barrett



JOHN DAVID BARRETT was born at West New Brighton, Staten Island, New York, August 17th, 1853; son of John Thorndike and Alice Lyman Barrett. He was descended from Humphrey Barrett, born in England in 1592, whose grandson, Thomas, came to America in 1648, and settled in Concord, Massachusetts. John Thorndike Barrett was born in Hope, Maine, July 2nd, 1811, and afterward settled in West New Brighton. He was related to Colonel James Barrett of Revolutionary fame.

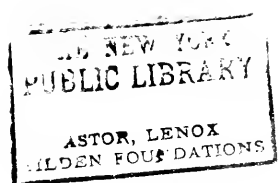
John D. Barrett was educated in private schools at West New Brighton and after graduation entered the employ of C. T. Reynolds & Company. Sometime after he became a member of the United States Lloyds and Johnson & Higgins, brokers and marine adjusters. He most successfully served the interests of the latter organization for many years as a partner in the firm and, after incorporation, as president. From 1888 to 1897 he was a member of Higgins, Cox & Barrett, attorneys for the subscribers at United States Lloyds.

Mr. Barrett was a director and actively interested in the following corporations: Barrett, Nephews & Company, Colonial Iron Works, Greenwich Water Company, Portchester Water Works Company, Shaw & Truesdall Company, Thomas Morgan & Company, Inc., and United States Lloyds, Inc. He was a trustee of the Sheltering Arms, in New York City, and took a deep interest in other charitable organizations. He served on committee for building the high school buildings in Greenwich.

He was an ardent yachtsman and a member of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, the New York Yacht Club, the Seawanhaka and Atlantic clubs, the Downtown Association, Greenwich Country Club and the Century Club.

He married, first, Amelia Louise, daughter of A. Foster Higgins and Sarah Cornell, and had three children, Sarah Barrett Roberts, Foster Higgins Barrett, and Alice Barrett Grant; second, January 28th, 1891, Nellie Redington Adams and had three children, Helen Adams Barrett, wife of Francis R. V. Lynch; John David Barrett, Jr., and Clarence Redington Barrett.

Mr. Barrett died October 20th, 1920. He was a man of high ideals, spotless integrity and whose greatest devotion was centered in his home. His rare traits of character, his undaunted courage, his forward-looking aspirations, his absolute unselfishness, his personal charm and his ever ready response to all calls upon him was an inspiration to all who labored with him.





SAMUEL DAVIS PAGE

Samuel Davis Page



SAMUEL DAVIS PAGE was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 22nd, 1840; son of Dr. William Byrd Page, an eminent physician and a professor in the Jefferson Medical College and St. Joseph's Hospital, and Celestine Anna Davis.

He was descended from Francis Page, of the Parish of Bedfont, County of Middlesex, England, whose son, Colonel John Page, came to America in 1650, and became a member of their Majesties' Council in Virginia. Honorable Colonel Matthew Page, son of John, was one of Her Majesty Queen Anne's Council in the Colony in Virginia, and one of the members of the original Board of Trustees for the College of William and Mary. His son, Honorable Mann Page, was a member of His Majesty's Council in Virginia during the latter part of the reign of George I. and early part of the reign of George II. He married first Judith, daughter of Honorable Ralphe Wormeley, Secretary of the Colony of Virginia; second, Judith, daughter of Honorable Robert, spoken of as "King Carter," President of the Colony of Virginia. His son Robert Page married Sarah Walker, and their son, John Page, was a member of the Colonial Council and of the last Virginia Council of his Majesty George III. He married Maria, daughter of William and Maria Willing Byrd, of Westover, on the James River. Maria Page was grandmother of Governor Thomas Mann Randolph. William Byrd Page, son of John Page, born in 1790, moved to Paebrook, Clarke County, Virginia,

married Evelyn Byrd Nelson, daughter of Judge William Nelson, son of Governor William Nelson, of Yorktown, Virginia, and their son William Byrd Page, born in 1918, came to Philadelphia as a Jefferson medical student. S. Davis Page, on his maternal side was descended from Roger Williams, founder and president of Rhode Island, 1654-1657, Deputy-Governor John Greene, 1690-1700, William Almy, Governor Caleb Carr, 1695, and John Sayles of the same Colony, and Edmund Freeman, Edward Perry, and Deputy-Governor of Pennsylvania. Edward Shippen, 1703, Dolar Davis and Clement Grosse of Massachusetts; on his paternal side, Robert Carter, Acting-Governor of Virginia, 1726, William Nelson, Governor of Virginia, 1770. His grandmother Maria Vidal was the daughter of the Spanish Commandant General Vidal of Louisiana.

Samuel Davis Page was educated in the Gregory Latin School and in Dr. Williams' Classical School, and after the schools of Philadelphia he entered Yale University, graduating with A. B. and Phi Beta Kappa in 1859. He was physically athletic and had the wholesome thinking that comes with that development. During his Yale career he was commodore of the Yale "navy" and trained the first Yale crew that ever defeated Harvard. He studied law in the office of Hon. Peter McCall, and continued it at Harvard, and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar in December, 1864. He engaged in the practice of his profession, and secured and maintained therein a prominent position, and the high esteem of Bench and Bar.

He was a member of the law firm of Page, Allinson and Penrose, composed of S. Davis Page, E. P. Allinson, Senator Bois Penrose and Howard W. Page. In 1907

Mr. Allison died and Senator Penrose withdrew and the firm was changed to Page & Page.

Mr. Page was called upon to fill important civic offices, and served as a member of Common Councils of Philadelphia, 1871-1881 and 1882 to 1883, resigning in February, 1883, to accept the position of City Controller, and was appointed by President Cleveland Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Philadelphia, which position he held from 1886 to 1890, in which capacities he rendered notable service. In the financial world he held many positions of trust; he served as director and later as president of the Quaker City National Bank, 1890 to 1893 and for the past year he was vice-president. He was a director of the Merchants Trust Company from its organization in 1889 to its incorporation with the Union Trust Company and director of the Merchants Union Trust Company to the day of his death. He was a delegate to the Congress of Bankers and Financiers at the Chicago Exposition in 1893, on which occasion he read a paper on "Resources, Finances and Banking System of Pennsylvania."

In City Councils he was an active opponent of the Gas Trust; he took a prominent part in the tax investigations of 1879, and served on the committee appointed by Governor Pattison to investigate the City Treasury and its relations with the Keystone National Bank.

Mr. Page was a type of that sturdy manhood that is, alas, too rare in this age of commercialism when the eagerness for wealth clouds the spiritual ambition of man. Throughout his entire career he retained a disposition that was conspicuously cheerful; forceful and helpful; a manner considerate of others and gave to all a new inspiration toward purity, faith and courage. He was president

of the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, governor of the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Governors, deputy governor of the Society of Colonial Wars, as well as deputy governor general, and president of the Yale Alumni Association. Beside these connections he was a member of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Virginia Historical Society, the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, a member of the Rittenhouse University, Harvard, City, Legal, Yale Phi Beta Kappa and Democratic Clubs. He was a vestry man of Old St. Peter's Episcopal Church for thirty six years and had served on some of its most important committees, among them the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, and as one of the managers of Christ Church Hospital for twelve years. He gave generously to Parochial, Missionary and community objects and charities.

Mr. Page was one of the acknowledged builders of Philadelphia who brought it up from being a quiet conservative town to the status of a great progressive American city. He helped in framing the Bullitt Bill and during his stay in the Controller's Office he introduced important fiscal reforms and before entering that office he had been one of the foremost champions for funding the city's debt and the adoption of the "pay as you go" system.

Equally important was his simplification of the city's bookkeeping, his bill authorizing the Sinking Fund Commissioners to invest in government securities, and his framing of the bill compelling the City Treasurer to make a daily accounting and his exposure of several "leaks" in the Old Treasurer's office.

Mr. Page was considered the father of the Department of Supplies, he suggested such a system of municipal purchasing in 1882. His career in public office af-

forded an index of what an able and courageous champion of the right can do in remedying some of the wrongs of municipal politics.

He married September 25th, 1861, Isabella Graham Wurts, of Philadelphia, who died in France in 1867, and had three children, Mrs. Ethel Nelson Page Large, widow of James Large, president of the Colonial Dames of America, Chapter II, Philadelphia; Howard Wurts Page, his law partner and editor of the Legal Intelligencer; William Byrd Page, a mechanical engineer, who went to Russia with rank of Captain in the World War, now inspecting engineer of the Pullman Company. Mr. Page died October 11th, 1921, at the age of eighty-one, in full vigor of mind and body, of dilation of the heart, at the country home of his daughter, at Chestnut Hill. He was a man of modesty and learning; a lover of truth and virtue. His long life was largely devoted to the service of the public weal. Upon his city's altar he placed most of the wealth of his magnificent talent, the zeal of youth, the energy of middle life, the wisdom of old age. With tireless brain he wrought to promote the public good. His whole life was marked by kindness, courtesy, charm of manner and devotion to his family and friends. He was loved by those near to him and admired and respected by all who did not know him personally. His home was in the old quarters of the city, 281 South Fourth Street, where he lived with his daughter and his niece, Mrs. Pauline Davis Bowie, and in the hallowed grounds of Old St. Peters Church his remains were laid to rest.

William Dean Howells

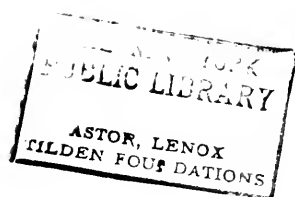


WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS was born at Martin's Ferry, Ohio, March 1st, 1837; son of William Cooper Howells and Mary Dean. His great grandfather was a Friend by Convincement. He loved equality and fraternity, and he came to America toward the close of the last century to prospect for these as well as for a good location to manufacture Welsh flannels; but after being presented to Washington, who advised him to set up mills in the Hudson valley, and buying a tract of land somewhere near the District of Columbia, his phantom rolls a shadowy barrel of dollars on board ship at Baltimore, and sails back in the "Flying Dutchman" to South Wales.

His father was editor, publisher and proprietor of a country newspaper, "The Intelligencer," issued at Hamilton, Ohio; and there young Howells served his apprenticeship as a printer. In 1848 "The Intelligencer" was sold, and the family removed to Dayton, where the elder Howells purchased "The Transcript," turning it from a semi-weekly publication to a daily. "The Transcript" endured for two years, when it failed, and the family thereupon moved to a settlement on the little Miami River. In 1851 they removed to Columbus, where William Dean was able to add four dollars weekly to the family income by his earnings as a compositor on "The Ohio State Journal." When he was nineteen years old he found himself a newspaper correspondent at the Capitol, writing legislative reports for Columbus and Cincinnati papers; and three years later, in 1859, he became one of the editors of "The Ohio State Journal."



WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS



Of his intellectual life during his young manhood, Mr. Howells wrote confidently, many years after, in "My Literary Passions." The favorites of his boyhood had been Goldsmith, Cervantes, Irving. Later he discovered, with a varying measure of delight, Pope, Byron, Ossian, Shakespeare, Dickens.

In this period the "Atlantic Monthly" published his first verse that won attention outside of Ohio. In 1860 he wrote a campaign life of Lincoln, earned one hundred and sixty dollars thereby, and was thus enabled to visit Montreal and Boston, where he formed a friendship with James Russell Lowell, then editor of the "Atlantic," and was by him introduced to Oliver Wendell Holmes. Soon afterward he removed to New York with the intention of entering "metropolitan journalism," and indeed did contribute several editorial articles to the "Times," at the rate of five dollars a column, which was good pay in those days; the "Atlantic" paid five dollars for a magazine. But before reaching New York President Lincoln had nominated him Consul to Venice, and away he went to Venice for four years. "Venetian Life" and "Italian Journeys," first published as letters to the Boston "Advertiser."

"I think with the greatest enthusiasm," he wrote to John Swinton in 1862, "of the day when I shall return once more to journalism. You don't know what a privilege free journalism is until you know the old world despotism and have suffered under its absence of expressed opinions."

Returning to New York he was an editorial writer on the "Tribune" and the "Times," and a salaried contributor to the "Nation." But in 1866 James T. Fields made him assistant editor of the "Atlantic Monthly." From 1872

to 1881 he was editor of the "Atlantic," and besides his strictly editorial work contributed to it criticism, miscellaneous sketches and fiction. His first novel, "Their Wedding Journey," which is still one of the best sellers of the seventy-three volumes that bear his name, was written in 1872.

He produced a novel virtually every year, including "The Rise of Silas Lapham" in 1884. Mr. Howells lived in Cambridge or Boston until 1885, when he made New York his permanent home. For a time he conducted for "Harper's Magazine" the department called "The Editor's Study," and in 1900 he revived for the same magazine "The Easy Chair," which had lapsed with the death of George William Curtis.

He married in Paris, France, in 1862, Elinor G. Mead, of Brattleboro, Vermont, and had two children, John Mead Howells and Mildred Howells.

Mr. Howells received the gold medal of the National Institute of Arts and Letters for distinguished work in fiction in 1915. He was the first president of the National Academy and was an honorary member of the Century Club. He received Honorary degrees from Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Oxford and Adelbert.

Mr. Howells died May 11th, 1920. He was a master of masters in his estimation of nuances of character in art. Ever a passionate champion of intellectual honesty, he could brook no subterfuges or evasions, no compromises with truth. His valorous, resourceful, and engaging warfare against the meretricious order of romanticism will not soon be forgotten. Yet despite his unswerving aesthetic directness, his perception of differences was remarkable for its sensitiveness, its delicacy, and its predominating rectitude. He was the last of those who

were filled, through personal and direct experience, with the fine and aristocratic traditions of the great day of American literature; the day of Emerson, Hawthorne, Lowell, Thoreau.

He shared with them that reverend and high-minded attitude toward the practice of letters which, in our less considerate and leisurely time, is often to seek. He himself, as a practitioner, was worthy of that association. He was an exquisite, an incorruptible, literary artist. His knowledge of the human heart, his sure and masterly command of a style flexible, luminous and precise, his humor, his tenderness, his benignity, his essential nobility; these traits and virtues were displayed throughout a career that extended over well nigh half a century. Toward the latter years of his activity he stood alone as an upholder and continuator of that certain dignified and high tradition of literary integrity and excellence to which we have referred. There is no one to take his place.

Mr. Howells has himself told the story of his career, and related the adventures of his soul, with quite unapproachable vividness and charm. He has, to all intents and purposes, written his autobiography; and in the pages of "A Boy's Town," "Literary Friends and Acquaintances," "My Literary Passions," "Heroines of Fiction," "Literature and Life," "Criticism and Fiction," and "Years of My Youth," are to be found most of the essential facts of his outward and inner life narrated with that winning and wholly modest, almost naive, candor, in the exhibition of which he was so memorable and so wholly delightful.

Joseph Simeon Wood

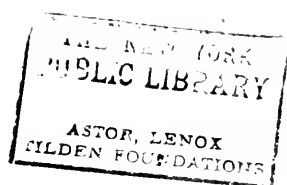


JOSEPH SIMEON WOOD was born in New York City June 13th, 1842; son of Joseph and Mary Broadmeadow Wood. The first of the family in America, George Woode, was located at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1629; he removed to Watertown, and on May 29th, 1635, with John Strickland and others, were dismissed to plant a colony on the Connecticut River, which they named Wethersfield. Jonas Wood, son of George, settled at Rippowams, now Stamford, in 1641.

In the Spring of 1644, Jonas Wood joined a colony which settled, Hempstead, Long Island, and his son, Jonas Wood, Jr., subsequently settled at Huntington. On February 19th, 1665, Jonas Wood, Sr., Jonas Wood, Jr., Jeffery Jones and Samuel Etsil were among "ye inhabitants of Borough of Elizabeth, New Jersey," who took an oath of allegiance and fidelity. Samuel Wood, son of Jonas, Jr., was a subscriber to the support of the Gospel in 1696 and 1697, and his son, Joseph, was a government surveyor for Staten Island and New Jersey. Etsil Wood, son of Joseph, married Gertrude Mersereau, September 23rd, 1812. She was a descendant of John Mersereau, born in France about 1630. After the death of John Mersereau the family left France and arrived in England during the reign of King James II. in 1685. Shortly after the family came to this country and settled on Staten Island. Joshua Mersereau, son of John, married a daughter of John Latourette, and his son, Joshua, married Mary Carson. Paul Mersereau and his four brothers, sons



JOSEPH SIMEON WOOD



of Joshua, took an active part in the American Revolution. He married Elizabeth Barnes, and their daughter, Gertrude, married Etsil Wood.

Mr. Wood, on his maternal side, was descended from Simeon Broadmeadow, who emigrated to this country from England in 1829. Congress, by a special act, made him a citizen, enabling him to take out patents on his valuable discoveries and inventions. The Legislature of Virginia conferred a like honor upon him, permitting him to establish a company in Richmond.

Joseph S. Wood was educated in the public schools and was graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1861. He then studied law and received his degree at the Columbia Law School. After graduation he accepted a commission as a superintendent of the educational branches of Cooper Union. In 1865 he went to Mount Vernon as principal of School District Number Four, in the town of Eastchester. The schools prospered under his administration, and he continued in this capacity until 1876.

Mr. Wood had taken an active interest in the public welfare and was successful in his fight against Tweed in Westchester County. In 1868 he took over the "Chronicle," became its editor and publisher, and it was largely through the efforts of his virile pen that the "Boulevard Ring" passed out of existence.

Mr. Wood attacked the high rates of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. In 1873, after many a pithy editorial had appeared in the "Chronicle," the railroad officials agreed on lower rates, and from that time on for many years the commutation rate per year was sixty dollars instead of ninety-five, and the fare was thirty cents instead of forty-five.

Taking up the practice of law in 1877, Mr. Wood became associated with his classmate, Isaac N. Mills. The firm of Mills & Wood developed and prospered, and while Justice Mills, of a judicial temperament, was inducted into service on the bench of the county and state, his energetic and vigorous associate entered more into the active service of the public. Mr. Wood gave many years of devoted study and energy to the water question. He advocated the upper Hutchinson River as a source of water supply for Mount Vernon, but while the people were discussing the project, Adrian Iselin organized the New Rochelle Water Company and Mount Vernon lost that possible source of supply.

In collaboration with one of the editors of the "New York Herald" he was largely responsible for the development of Van Cortlandt, Bronx and Pelham Parks. The creation of Pelham Bay Park was due largely to the efforts of Mr. Wood, who threatened to oppose Van Cortlandt Park if the park association did not assist in getting legislative assistance for the starting of the Pelham project.

When James G. Blaine was candidate for President against Grover Cleveland in 1886 Mr. Wood took up the standard of the Mugwumps. During the campaign he engaged in public debate with his old associate, Justice Mills, and later with Reverend Oliver Dyer.

Mr. Wood was corporation counsel for the village of Mount Vernon in 1885 and in 1891 advocated the incorporation of the city of Mount Vernon. He was president of the Board of Education in 1898 and was responsible for a constructive plan of school development which, if followed strictly, would have given the city a remarkable system. His long experience coupled with his great interest in public affairs gave Mr. Wood a remarkable in-

sight into school requirements, and with his usual forcefulness he backed his ideas of school affairs. After the dissolution of Mills & Wood, Mr. Wood became associated with Judge Frank A. Bennett.

Mr. Wood was an ardent supporter of projects to extend trolley lines and other means of transportation. He was one of the largest owners of real estate in Mount Vernon, and without doubt one of the most prominent and important factors of realty development of the city.

He married, June 11th, 1879, Susy Ella, daughter of Aaron and Cynthia Stryker Jackson Mixsell, of New York City, and had four children, Sydney Mixsell Wood, who married Clara Barton Jacobs, and had one son, Joseph Broadmeadow Wood; Gertrude Wood, Fletcher Hegeman Wood, and Josephine Mersereau Wood.

Mrs. Wood's maternal ancestor, Jackson, was one of the signers of the association text, after the battle of Lexington, in which they promised to devote all their property and life, if needed, to the cause.

Mr. Wood was a member of the Reformed Club, the New York Athletic Club, the Manhattan Chess Club, the Transportation Club, the Siwanoy Country Club, the City Club, the Westchester County Bar Association and the Bar Association of New York City.

Mr. Wood died January 5th, 1922. He possessed the straightforwardness, the unquestioned honor, the amiability and the gift of leadership which are associated with great men. With these characteristics Mr. Wood was a lovable man; he drew to himself the affections of those he met, as well as their respect. He was always in the lead, and on many occasions a generation ahead of his time.

Van Cortlandt Mansion



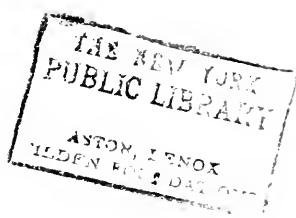
THE Van Cortlandt Manor House is one of the oldest edifices that now remain on the borders of the Hudson River. It was built both as a country residence and as a fort, the walls being of reddish freestone, nearly three feet in thickness, pierced with loop-holes for musketry. In it were entertained some of the most notable persons in the history of the state, beginning with the early colonial governors. George Whitefield preached to the tenants of the manor from its veranda, while Benjamin Franklin rested there on his return from his Canadian mission in 1776. Washington, Rochambeau, Lafayette, and Launay were among its guests, and Colonel Henry B. Livingston had his quarters there while watching the "Vulture" at the time of Arnold's treason. Here, too, were entertained eminent Methodist preachers in the early days of that church, including Bishop Asbury and Freeborn Garretson. It was built originally as a fortified trading-house by Stephanus Van Cortlandt, and added to by the successive owners. His estate was erected into the lordship and manor of Cortlandt by patent of William III; bearing date of June 17th, 1697.

Stephanus Van Cortlandt was born in New York, May 4th, 1643; son of Oloff Stevense Van Cortlandt, who came to New Netherland in the ship "Haring," with Director Kieft in 1638, and Annetje, sister of Govert Loockermans, who came over with Director Van Twiller in 1633.

In 1649, Oloff Stevense Van Cortlandt was chosen



Van Cortlandt Mansion



colonel of the burgher guard, or city train bands, and also appointed one of the "Nine Men" a temporary representative board elected by the citizens. He was previously one of the "Eight Men" a similar body in 1645. In 1654 he was elected schepen, or alderman, and the next year appointed burgomaster, or mayor of New Amsterdam. He was also engaged in various public matters as a councillor and commissioner.

Stephanus Van Cortlandt was one of the most eminent men of the province of New York after it became an English colony. He filled at one time or another every permanent office in that province, except the governorship. His first appointment was as a member of the court assigns, the body instituted under "The Dukes Laws" over which Governor Richard Nicolls presided, and which exercised both judicial and legislative powers. In 1668 he was appointed an ensign in the Kings county regiment, subsequently a captain, and later its colonel. In 1677, he was appointed the first native American mayor of the city of New York, he held that office almost consecutively until his death. He was a member of the governor's council, 1683-1700; commissioner of the revenue, 1686; and also served as deputy auditor and deputy secretary of New York City. In 1688, during Lieutenant-Governor Nicholson's absence in England, at the time of Governor Jacob Teisler's revolt, Stephanus Van Cortlandt with Frederick Philipse, was left in charge of the government. He was judge of the court of common pleas in Kings county; a justice of the supreme court of the province, in 1693 and appointed chief justice in 1700 serving until his death, on November 25th of the same year.

Rutgers Mansion

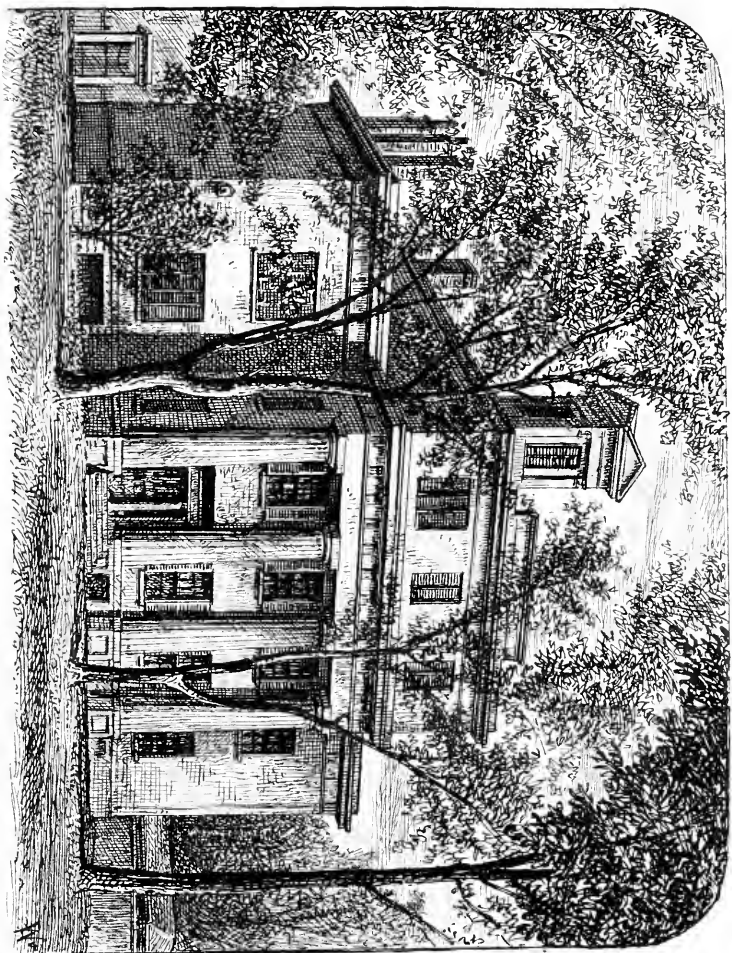


THE bricks in this house were brought from Holland and the mortar was kept in the ground three years after being made, in order to season it. During the occupation of New York City by the British troops this house located on the corner of Cherry and Jefferson streets, was used as a barrack and military hospital. General La Fayette was entertained at the mansion by Colonel Rutgers in 1824.

Henry Rutgers was born in New York City, October 7th, 1745; son of Hendrick and Catherine De Peyster Rutgers; grandson of Captain Harman and Catharine Meyer Rutgers and of Johannes de Peyster, who settled in New York about 1642, and a descendant of Rutger Jacobsen van Schoenderwoedt, who embarked from Holland on the yacht "Rensselaerswyck," in 1636, for Fort Orange, New York; was married to Tryntje Jansse van Breesteede of New Amsterdam, 1646, and was a magistrate in 1655.

Henry Rutgers was graduated from Kings College in 1766; and devoted his attention to the management of his estate. He was appointed a lieutenant in Malcom's regiment in 1776, and in the battle of White Plains commanded his company and succeeded Malcom as Colonel. He was Major of the New York militia, 1788; Colonel, 1790; a member of the New York State Assembly in 1784, 1800-02 and 1807; a presidential elector from the sixth district in 1809, elector-at-large in 1819, and elector from the first district in 1821. In 1811 he assisted in raising funds for building the first

The Rutgers Mansion



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Tammany Hall. He presided over a meeting held June 24th, 1812, and contributed to the defense of New York City against an expected attack by the British. He was a member of the Correspondence Committee appointed to devise a plan for checking the spread of slavery, 1819. He was a regent of the University of the State of New York, 1802-26; a trustee of the College of New Jersey, 1804-17; contributed toward the re-establishment of Queens College, New Jersey, and changed the name to Rutgers, December 5th, 1825. He was the proprietor of land on East River, in the vicinity of Chatham Square, and in other parts of New York City, and gave sites for streets, schools, churches and charities. He succeeded De Witt Clinton as president of the Public School Society in 1828. He died February 17th, 1830.

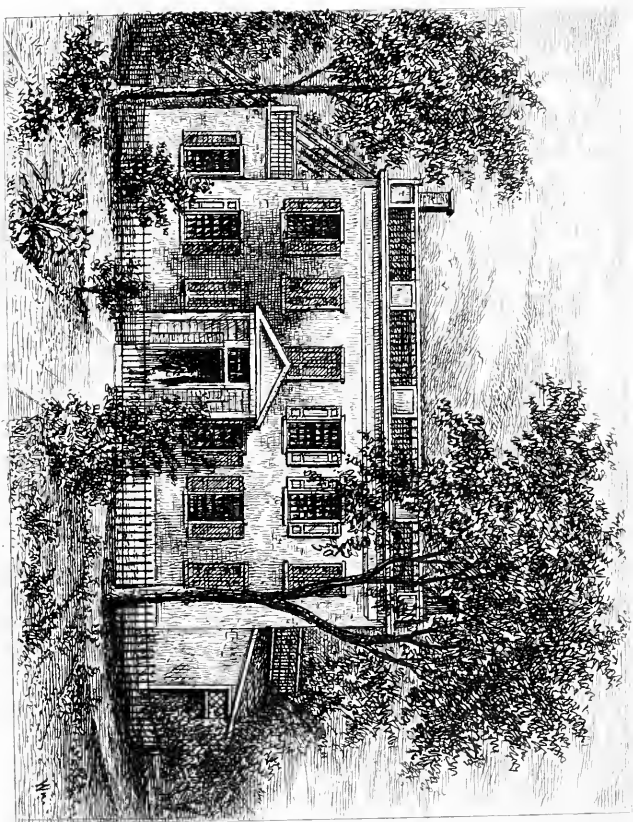
Willetts Mansion

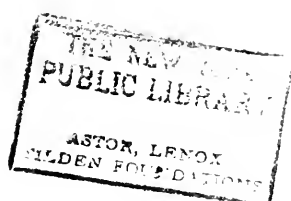


HIS house was located at 58 Broome Street, Manhattan. Marinus Willett was born in Jamaica, Long Island, New York, July 31st, 1740, great grandson of Thomas Willett, who emigrated from Leyden with Isaac Allerton in 1630, and became a trader and sea captain of Plymouth Colony, but resided much of the time in New Amsterdam. He served as a commissioner for the New Netherlands to settle boundary disputes with New England, in 1650, and in 1651 became a magistrate of Plymouth Colony. He was the first to inform Peter Stuyvesant of the coming of a hostile English fleet in 1664, and after the surrender he accompanied the officers that went to take possession of Albany as a mediator with the Indians. On June 12th, 1665, he was appointed by Richard Nicolls, the first Mayor of New York. He was a councillor under Governor Richard Lovelace.

Marinus Willett was a lieutenant under General James Abercrombie in the expedition against Fort Ticonderoga, in 1758, and took part in the capture of Fort Frontenac. He was one of the foremost agitators of the cause of American independence, and a member of the Sons of Liberty, that on June 6th, 1775, prevented the sending of arms from the Arsenal to the British troops in Boston Harbor. He was commissioned captain and served under General Richard Montgomery in the expedition against Canada, and remained in command of the post at St. John's, after the capture. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Third New York

Col. Murray's Wife's Residence





Regiment; was second in command at Fort Stanwix, and gained a victory over Colonel St. Leger. He served under Washington in New Jersey, 1778-79; took part in Sullivan's expedition against the Six Nations, and commanded the American forces in the Mohawk Valley, 1780-83.

He was a member of the State Assembly, 1783-84; sheriff of New York, 1784-92, and a commission to treat with the Creek Indians in 1794. He brought Alexander McGillivray and his principal chiefs to New York where they signed a treaty of peace. He succeeded De Witt Clinton as Mayor of New York in 1807. He died August 22d, 1830.

Peter Minuit



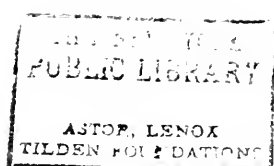
PETER MINUIT was born in Wesel, Rhenish Prussia, about 1580; he removed to Holland and had lived there some time, when, on December 19th, 1625, he was appointed by the Dutch West India Company its director in New Netherlands. Cornelius Mey, and then William Van Hulst had held this office, but as the Company now adopted a more formal government, with greater powers, Peter Minuit may be called the first Governor of New Netherlands.

He came over in the "Sea Mews," and landed on Manhattan Island, May 4th, 1626, and purchased it from the Indians for trinkets that were valued at approximately twenty-four dollars. He built Fort Amsterdam and a warehouse and mill, and the arrival of new vessels soon increased the population of the island to about two hundred. He communicated with Governor William Bradford, of Plymouth, and commercial relations were established between the two colonies, in 1627. He was recalled by the West India Company in August 1631, on account of the accumulation of land in the hands of the patroons. He set sail for home in March, 1632, and arrived in Plymouth, England, in April, where his ship was seized for illegally trading in the English dominions. This caused considerable diplomatic correspondence, and the vessel was released the following month, though the English did not abandon their claims.

Under the auspices of the Swedish West India Company, Peter Minuit sailed from Gothenburg in 1637, with a body of Swedish and Finnish colonists, in two ships, the



PURCHASE OF MANHATTAN ISLAND



“Key of Calmar” and the “Griffin.” They proceeded up Delaware Bay, and in March, 1638, started to build Fort Christiana, near the present city of Wilmington. This was the first permanent European settlement on the Delaware River, and the colony remained a Swedish possession until captured by the Dutch in 1655. Peter Minuit died in 1641. He had displayed much skill in keeping the settlers together and the success of the colony was largely due to his energy.

Constitution of the United States



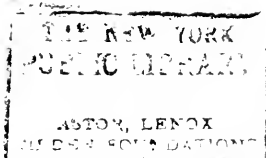
THE Constitution originally consisted of a Preamble and seven Articles, and in that form was "Done in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth." The Constitution was declared in effect on the first Wednesday in March, 1789. The signers of the original Constitution by virtue of their membership in Congress, were:

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President and deputy from Virginia. New Hampshire: John Langdon, Nicholas Gilman. Massachusetts: Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King. Connecticut: William Samuel Johnson, Roger Sherman. New York: Alexander Hamilton. New Jersey: William Livingston, David Brearley, William Paterson, Jonathan Dayton. Pennsylvania: Benjamin Franklin, Robert Morris, Thomas Fitzsimmons, James Wilson, Thomas Mifflin, George Clymer, Jared Ingersoll, Gouverneur Morris. Delaware: George Read, John Dickinson, Jacob Broom, Gunning Bedford, Richard Bassett. Maryland: James McHenry, Daniel Carroll, Daniel Janifer of St. Thomas. Virginia: John Blair, James Madison, Jr. North Carolina: William Blount, Hugh Williamson, Richard Dobbs Spaight. South Carolina: John Rutledge, Charles Pickney, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Pierce Butler. Georgia: William Few, Abraham Baldwin. Attest: William Jackson, Secretary.

The Constitution was ratified by the thirteen original States in the following order:



WASHINGTON'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS



Delaware, December 7, 1787, unanimously.
 Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787, vote 46 to 23.
 New Jersey, December 18, 1787, unanimously.
 Georgia, January 2, 1788, unanimously.
 Connecticut, January 9, 1788, vote 128 to 40.
 Massachusetts, February 6, 1788, vote 187 to 168.
 Maryland, April 28, 1788, vote 63 to 12.
 South Carolina, May 23, 1788, vote 149 to 73.
 New Hampshire, June 21, 1788, vote 57 to 46.
 Virginia, June 25, 1788, vote 89 to 79.
 New York, July 26, 1788, vote 30 to 28.
 North Carolina, November 21, 1789, vote 193 to 75.
 Rhode Island, May 29, 1790, vote 34 to 32.

THE CONSTITUTION.

Preamble.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

Section 1—(Legislative powers: in whom vested.)

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2—(House of Representatives, how and by whom chosen. Qualifications of a Representative. Representatives and direct taxes, how apportioned. Enumeration. Vacan-

cies to be filled. Power of choosing officers, and of impeachment.)

1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

2. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose 3; Massachusetts, 8; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, 1; Connecticut, 5; New York, 6; New Jersey, 4; Pennsylvania, 8; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 6; Virginia, 10; North Carolina, 5; South Carolina, 5, and Georgia, 3. *See Article XIV., Amendments.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation

from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Section 3—(Senators, how and by whom chosen. How classified. State Executive, when to make temporary appointments, in case, etc. Qualifications of a Senator. President of the Senate, his right to vote. President pro tem., and other officers of the Senate, how chosen. Power to try impeachments. When President is tried, Chief Justice to preside. Sentence.)

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointment until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when

elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment of cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

Section 4—(Times, etc., of holding elections, how prescribed. One Session in each year.)

1. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to places of choosing Senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 5—(Membership. Quorum. Adjournments. Rules. Power to punish or expel. Journal. Time of adjournments, how limited, etc.)

1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member.

3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section 6—(Compensation. Privileges. Disqualifications in certain cases.)

1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech

or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

Section 7—(House to originate all revenue bills. Veto. Bill may be passed by two-thirds of each house, notwithstanding, etc. Bill, not returned in ten days, to become a law. Provisions as to orders, concurrent resolutions, etc.)

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that House it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by

the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and the House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Section 8—(Powers of Congress.)

1. The Congress shall have power:

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.

4. To establish an uniform rule of naturalization and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

7. To establish post-offices and post-roads.
8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive rights to their respective writings and discoveries.
9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.
10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations.
11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.
12. To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.
13. To provide and maintain a navy.
14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.
15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.
16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.
17. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over

all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dry-docks, and other needful buildings.

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution, the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Section 9—(Provision as to migration or importation of certain persons. Habeas Corpus. Bills of attainder, etc. Taxes, how apportioned. No export duty. No commercial preference. Money, how drawn from treasury, etc. No titular nobility. Officers not to receive presents, etc.)

1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

6. No preference shall be given by any regulation

of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another, nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

7. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

8. No title or nobility shall be granted by the United States. And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince, or foreign state.

Section 10—(States prohibited from the exercise of certain powers.)

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation, grant letters of marque and reprisal, coin money, emit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any impost or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact

with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

Section 1—(President; his term of office.

Electors of President; number and how appointed. Electors to vote on same day. Qualification of President. On whom his duties devolve in case of his removal, death, etc. President's compensation. His oath of office.)

1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify and transmit, sealed to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest num-

ber of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. A quorum, for this purpose, shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President. *This clause is superseded by Article XII., Amendments.

4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person except a natural born citizen or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may

by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

8. Before he enter on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Section 2—(President to be Commander-in-Chief. He may require opinions of Cabinet Officers, etc., may pardon. Treaty-making power. Nomination of certain officers. When President may fill vacancies.)

1. The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-

thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Section 3—(President shall communicate to Congress. He may convene and adjourn Congress, in case of disagreement, etc. Shall receive ambassadors, execute laws, and commission officers.)

He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Section 4—(All civil offices forfeited for certain crimes.)

The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers

of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

Section 1—(Judicial powers. Tenure. Compensation.)

The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Section 2—(Judicial power; to what cases it extends. Original jurisdiction of Supreme Court. Appellate. Trial by jury, etc. Trial, where.)

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction.

In all the other cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed, but when not committed within any State the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Section 3—(Treason defined. Proof of. Punishment of.)

1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

Section 1—(Each State to give credit to the public acts, etc., of every other State.)

Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Section 2—(Privileges of citizens of each State. Fugitives from justice to be delivered up. Persons held to service having escaped, to be delivered up.)

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

Section 3—(Admission of new States.

Power of Congress over territory and other property.)

1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Section 4—(Republican form of government guaranteed. Each State to be protected.)

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall

protect each of them against invasion, and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

(Constitution; how amended. Proviso.)

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the Ninth Section of the First Article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

(Certain debts, etc., declared valid. Supremacy of Constitution, treaties, and laws of the United States. Oath to support Constitution, by whom taken. No religious test.)

1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

2. This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land,

and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

(What ratification shall establish Constitution.)

The ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following amendments to the Constitution, Articles I. to X, inclusive, were proposed at the First Session of the First Congress, begun and held at the City of New York, on Wednesday, March 4, 1789, and were adopted by the necessary number of States. The original proposal of the ten amendments was preceded by this preamble and resolution:

“The conventions of a number of the States having, at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added, and as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government will best insure the beneficent ends of its institution:

“Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representa-

tives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States; all or any of which articles, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution, namely:"

THE TEN ORIGINAL AMENDMENTS.

(They were declared in force December 15, 1791.)

ARTICLE 1.

Religious Establishment Prohibited. Freedom of Speech, of the Press, and Right to Petition.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

Right to Keep and Bear Arms.

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No Soldier to Be Quartered in Any House, Unless, Etc.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

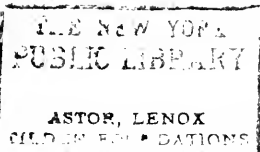
ARTICLE IV.

Right of Search and Seizure Regulated.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches



THE FIRST PRAYER IN CONGRESS



and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

Provisions Concerning Prosecution, Trial and Punishment.

Private Property Not to Be Taken for Public Use,
Without Compensation.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

Right to Speedy Trial, Witnesses, Etc.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which districts shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE VII.

Right of Trial By Jury.

In suits at common law, where the value in contro-

versy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive Bail or Fines and Cruel Punishments Prohibited.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

Rule of Construction of Constitution.

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

Rights of States Under Constitution.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Third Congress on the 5th of March, 1794, and was declared to have been ratified in a message from the President to Congress, dated January 8, 1798.

ARTICLE XI.

Judicial Powers Construed.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States,

by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Eighth Congress on the 12th of December, 1803, and was declared to have been ratified in a proclamation by the Secretary of State, dated September 25, 1804. It was ratified by all the States except Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

ARTICLE XII.

Manner of Choosing President and Vice-President.

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three; on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the Presi-

dent. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Thirty-eighth Congress on the 1st of February, 1865, and was declared to have been ratified in a proclamation by the Secretary of State, dated December 18, 1865. It was rejected by Delaware and Kentucky; was conditionally ratified by Alabama and Mississippi; and Texas took no action.

ARTICLE XIII.

Slavery Abolished.

1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have

been duly convicted, shall exist with the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The following, popularly known as the Reconstruction Amendment, was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Thirty-ninth Congress on the 16th of June, 1866, and was declared to have been ratified in a proclamation by the Secretary of State, dated July 28, 1868. The amendment got the support of 23 Northern States; it was rejected by Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, and 10 Southern States. California took no action. Subsequently it was ratified by the 10 Southern States.

ARTICLE XIV.

Citizenship Rights Not to Be Abridged.

1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Apportionment of Representatives in Congress.

2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or

the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male members of such State, being of twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Power of Congress to Remove Disabilities of United States Officials for Rebellion.

3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or holding any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

What Public Debts Are Valid.

4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection and rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Fortieth Congress on the 27th of February, 1869, and was declared to have been ratified in a proclamation by the Secretary of State, dated March 30, 1870. It was not acted on by Tennessee; it was rejected by California, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, and Oregon; ratified by the remaining 30 States. New York rescinded its ratification January 5, 1870. New Jersey rejected it in 1870, but ratified it in 1871.

ARTICLE XV.

Equal Rights for White and Colored Citizens.

1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of this article by appropriate legislation.

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Sixty-first Congress on the 12th day of July, 1909, and was declared to have been ratified in a proclamation by the Secretary of State, dated February 25, 1913. The income tax amendment was ratified by all the States except Connecticut, Florida, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, and Virginia.

ARTICLE XVI.

Income Taxes Authorized.

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever sources derived, without

apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Sixty-second Congress, on the 16th day of May, 1912, and was declared to have been ratified in a proclamation by the Secretary of State, dated May 31, 1913. It got the vote of all the States except Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah, and Virginia.

ARTICLE XVII.

United States Senators to Be Elected By Direct Popular Vote.

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislatures.

Vacancies in Senatorships, When Governor May Fill by Appointment.

2. When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided, That the Legislature of any State may empower the Executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the Legislature may direct.

3. This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Sixty-fifth Congress, December 18, 1917; and on January 29, 1919, the United States Secretary of State proclaimed its adoption by 36 States, and declared it in effect on January 16, 1920.

Early in 1920, the validity of the Eighteenth Amendment was upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States, in suits to void, brought by the States of Rhode Island and New Jersey, and by various brewers and distillers.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Liquor Prohibition Amendment.

1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the Legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Sixty-fifth Congress, having been adopted by the House of Representatives, May 21, 1919, and by the Senate, June 4, 1919. On August 26, 1920, the United States Secretary of State proclaimed it in effect, having been adopted (June 10,

1919-August 18, 1920), by three-quarters of the States. The Tennessee House, August 31, rescinded its ratification, 47 to 24.

ARTICLE XIX.

Giving Nation-Wide Suffrage to Women.

1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this Article.

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